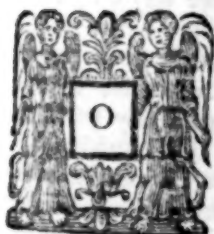


T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
DECEMBER, 1733.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament;  
*continued from Page 554.*



**N** March 16. Sir Charles Turner (according to Order) reported to the House the Resolutions the Committee had come to in Relation to the Duties on Tobacco, (see p. 554.)

Then the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House, was ordered to go with the Mace into *Westminster-hall*, and into the Court of Requests, and Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House; which is a Ceremony generally observed when any Thing extraordinary is to come before them. After the Serjeant at Arms was returned, the first Resolution of the Committee was read, and the Question being proposed for agreeing to it, Sir *J—n B—* stood up and spoke as follows, *viz.*

Tho' the Resolutions, Sir, now read to us, were agreed to by a Majority in the Committee, yet I can make no Doubt, but that now, after Gentlemen have had Time to consider that Affair seriously, there will be many of a different Opinion from what they were of in the Committee; for my own Part, Sir, I must say, that the more I consider that Scheme on which these Resolutions are founded, the more Objections I find to it, the less in the Arguments offered in Support of it. One of the chief Ends proposed by this Scheme is, the preventing of Frauds formerly committed in the Tobacco-Trade; but, if we examine those Frauds, we shall find, that every one of them may either be prevented by the Laws already in Being, or cannot be effectually prevented by any Thing in the Scheme proposed.

That Fraud committed upon the Weighting of the Tobacco at the *Custom-House*, and likewise that of exporting one Sort of Tobacco

for another, is altogether owing to a Neglect of Duty in the Officers, and not to any Defect in the Laws: And as to the Frauds of running, or re-landing Tobacco after it has been entered for Exportation, and has received the Draw-backs, which are those by which the Publick has, and always will suffer the most, there is nothing in the Scheme that can any Way contribute to the preventing them; for it is not the Manner of collecting, but the Amount of the Duties, which occasions Smuggling or Running in all Countries and all Branches of Trade; and since the Duties on Tobacco are by this Scheme to be as high, or very near, as they were before, we may expect, there will be as much Smuggling as formerly; where the Temptation is great, a great many will run the Risque be it ever so great.

As for the Warehouses, if there be any Thing in that Part of the Scheme of Use against Smuggling, it is not, Sir, to this Scheme, that the Proposition owes its Birth; it is, Sir, what the Merchants themselves have long ago desired; and for that Purpose I drew up some Time ago a Clause to have been offered to this House, which I shewed to the Hon. Gentleman on the Floor, and at that Time the Affair would have been pushed, but there arose some Disputes among the Merchants themselves, which occasioned its being deferred: That Part of the Scheme therefore I shall find no Fault with, I believe no Merchant will, but then we would have it without the Laws of Excise; for this Reason the Hon. Gentleman cries out against the Merchants as a very unreasonable Set of Men; he says they formerly desired to have Warehouses, and yet now they refuse to accept of them. But do not Gentlemen see where the Difference lies? The Merchants desire to have Warehouses with-

without an Excise, and the Hon. Gentleman will not it seems favour us with the one without loading us with the other.

As to what the Civil List may get by this Scheme, it will depend entirely upon the Effect the Scheme may have in Relation to the preventing of Frauds; but it is certain that, if the publick Revenue get any Thing by the Scheme, the Civil List will get in Proportion, or rather more; for, by what is now proposed, that Part of the Duty which goes towards the Civil List is still to be payable on Importation at the Custom-House, and to be drawn back on Exportation, as before: Now it is manifest, that this will be a great Advantage to the Civil List, and often a great Inconvenience to the Merchant; for once in every six Weeks that Money will be carried to the *Exchequer*, and when once it is lodged there, I believe it will there remain; it will never be sent back to the Custom-House, to answer any Occasion at that Place; so that when the Merchant comes to export a Quantity of Tobacco, and to call for his Draw-back, if the Commissioners have none of the Civil List Money in their Hands, they cannot apply the Produce of any other Branch of the Revenue to that Use, and therefore the Merchant must wait for his Draw-back till some new Tobacco's be imported; by which Means the Crown may often have the Use of that Money, which should have been applied to the Payment of the Merchant, perhaps for near a Twelve-Month at a Time; and the lying out of that Money so long may often be of dangerous Consequence to the Merchant's Credit.

The Hon. Gentleman talked of making *London* a free Port; I wish, Sir, with all my Heart he would do so; it is what every Merchant wishes to see done, and what would greatly contribute to the Increase of the Trade of this Nation; but how such a Pretence can be set up in Favour of the Scheme now before us, I cannot comprehend, for I can see nothing in it that has the least Tendency towards producing an Effect so much wished for: On the contrary, it appears evident to me, that by this Scheme the Port of *London*, and all the other Ports of the Kingdom, will be so far from being made free, that at every one of them the Merchant will be subjected to more Trouble and Expence, both upon Importation and Exportation, than ever he was before. 'Tis true that, upon the Importation of Tobacco, the Merchant was formerly obliged to pay down the whole Duties, or give his Bond with sufficient Sureties; but this was never any Hardship on the Merchant, because, if he had ready Money, he advanced it for the prompt Payment of the Duties, and had an Allowance for so doing, which was but a reasonable one, considering how long he was sometimes obliged to keep his Tobacco on his Hands, before he met with a Market either for Home-Consumption or Exportation, and how many Months Credit he was often after

that obliged to give to the Buyer; and if he had not ready Money at Command, he could formerly give his Bond for the whole Duties with two sufficient Sureties, which a Man of tolerable Credit could always easily find; whereas by this Scheme, it seems, every Merchant-Importer of Tobacco must pay some Part of the Duties at the Entry, let him make what Shift he will for the Money, which to a poor Man is a new Hardship, and to a rich Man the Payment of that Part of the Duties in ready Money is a greater Hardship than the Payment of the Whole, considering that he has no Allowance for prompt Payment, as to that Part of the Duties he is obliged to pay in ready Money.

I am surpris'd, Sir, to hear any Gentleman say, that Brewers make no Complaints on Account of the Laws of Excise; I do not know what Sort of Brewers those Gentlemen may converse with, but I never conversed with any who did not complain of it as a very great Grievance, or could not give very substantial Reasons for their Complaints. There are many Ways by which the Officers of Excise may be troublesome and vexatious to the Brewer, but there is one generally practis'd all over the Kingdom, and that is, that those Officers not only gauge and take an Account of their Liquors, but likewise oblige the Brewers to shew them their Books as often as they have a Mind, by which Means they not only pry into all the Secrets and Mysteries of their Trade, but likewise into their Circumstances and Fortunes. Can any Gentleman look upon this as no Grievance? Is it not a Hardship on any Man to have the Secrets of his Trade expos'd to every little Fellow whom the Commissioners of Excise shall please to put in Authority over him? But is it not still a greater Hardship to be obliged to discover his Circumstances to one who is an utter Stranger to him, perhaps to one who is his most implacable Enemy?

The Hon. Gentleman, I find, Sir, values himself much upon the small Increase of Excise-Officers to be made by his Scheme, but then he seems to forget the Warehouse-keepers: They, as well as the other Officers of Excise, are all to be named by the Crown and paid by the Publick, consequently they are certainly to be called Officers of the Revenue: They will be as expensive to the Publick, and as great Slaves to the Administration, as any other Sort of Officers. As there are a great Number of Tobacco-Warehouses in *Britain*, there must be a great Number of them employed to attend them, as often as there shall be Occasion, otherwise it will be impossible for the Merchant to manage or dispose of the Goods he has there lodged; from whence I must conclude, that the Number of those Warehouse-keepers will be much more than double the Number of the other new Officers to be added by this Scheme.



Gentlemen seem to make light of the Trouble that Merchants will be put to by those Warehouse-keepers; they think it will be no Inconvenience to the Merchant to be debarred all Access to his Goods, but at those Hours when the Warehouse-keeper is to be obliged to attend him. Those who argue at this Rate, seem to know but little of the various Accidents in Trade; but this is not the only Inconvenience that even the Merchant is to be exposed to by this Scheme; he must, for every Quantity of Tobacco he sells, make a Journey, or send a Messenger to the Permit-Office for a Permit, which must necessarily put him to great Trouble and Expence; and therefore, that the Merchant may be as much eased as possible, I hope that, as soon as those publick Warehouses are all appointed, there will be two little Lodges like Centry-Boxes, built somewhere adjoining to each Warehouse, one for the Warehouse-keeper, and the other for the Officer who is to grant the Permits.

It has been said, that Liberty has nothing to do in the Question now before us; but, in my Opinion, if it is not deeply concerned in this Question, it never can be concerned in any. Is not every Man's House looked on as his Asylum? Is then the giving a Power to any little paltry Excise-man to enter People's Houses at all Times of the Day and Night no Encroachment upon the Liberty of those People? If it is not an Encroachment on a Man's Liberty, it certainly is a very direct one upon his Property, and of Consequence it will be found to be an Encroachment upon his Liberty; for can any Man be said to be free, who must submit to, and be the humble Slave of, his Excise-man, otherwise he must expect no Quiet or Comfort within his own Dwelling-house: The most blameless Conduct cannot secure him against Vexation; and no Man can be said to be free, who cannot depend upon his Innocence for his Protection: An Officer, invested with such Power, may fall upon twenty Ways to teaze and vex the most innocent Man upon Earth: I know that one of my Acquaintance, who has the Misfortune to be subject to the Laws of Excise already in Being, was, for a considerable Time together, regularly visited by his Excise-man at the Hour the Family went to Dinner, and if they had but civilly asked the Gentleman to call at any other Time, his immediate Answer was, *No, Sir, I'm in a Hurry, I have a great deal of other Business to attend besides yours; I must immediately visit such a Place, if you will not allow me I must go, and I know what to do.* By this rude Behaviour the whole Family was disturbed, and one of them was always oblig'd to get up from Dinner, in order to go and let him visit such Places in the House as he had a Mind.

These, Sir, are the Fellows who, by this fine Scheme, are to be put into every Man's

House that is a Dealer in either of the two Commodities of Tobacco or Wine: These are the Lord Danes, who are to be by Law appointed to lord it over every such Dealer and his whole Family: We know what was the Fate of the *Lord Danes* we had formerly in England, and I shall be very little surprized if these new ones meet with the same Fate. In short, Sir, Gentlemen may dress up this Scheme in what Shape they please, but to one, who considers it coolly and impartially as I have done, it must appear in its true Colours. I am convinced that it will produce nothing but the most mischievous Consequences, not only to those who are to be immediately affected by it, but likewise to the Liberties and Properties of the Nation in general, and therefore I am entirely against agreeing to the Resolutions of the Committee.

*H— is W— le*, Esq; spoke next for agreeing with the Committee; *T— s B— n*, Esq; spoke against it; *L— d H— y* for it; then Sir *T— s R— n* spoke as follows:

As I had not an Opportunity in the Committee of giving my Opinion in this Question, I hope I shall be indulged the Liberty of doing it now, since I find the Whole to be canvassed over again.

Sir, I cannot help expressing my Surprise, to hear so often repeated the cruel Usage the *English* Merchants have met with of late: For God's Sake, Sir, let all that has been said in this House, during the Time this Affair has been upon the Anvil, let it be fairly and impartially canvassed, and 'twill come out to be against the unfair Dealers in Wine and Tobacco, and against them only; why should Gentlemen therefore apply it to Merchants in general? Give me Leave to say, Sir, who ever makes such Application, 'tis they who pin the Question upon the whole Body of Merchants, and not those Gentlemen who think the Method proposed of collecting this Revenue, will secure to the Publick what they have an undoubted Right to. All that has been said, and what we are now endeavouring to do by this Bill, is calculated to affect those Men only, whose Artifice has hitherto evaded the Customs, against whom no less Caution can secure that Duty to the publick Purse, which every Consumer of this Commodity has an indisputable Right to have fairly collected.

Surely, Sir, no Gentleman who appears for this Scheme, would for his own Sake countenance it, if he imagined the Success would either affect our Trade, or the Body of the *English* Merchants immediately concerned in the Exportation of our own Manufactures, or by Way of Return in the Importation of foreign Productions useful and necessary to us; for it is to our Trade and Merchants that the Wealth and Prosperity of this Nation are principally to be ascribed. But, Sir, this Scheme

is not intended to affect, nor will I think in any Shape reach these Men, which when they come impartially to consider, they must be sensible of; and then they will be able to judge, whether they have been alarmed at the Approach of real, or only at the Noise of imaginary Dangers.

I am sorry, Sir, to hear so often urged that these Restrictions proposed only for the preventing of Frauds will be a Discouragement to Trade in general; for the natural Conclusion from thence would seem to be, that Frauds and Trade were inseparable: As the very Foundation of this Scheme appears to me to be intended for the Improvement of the Revenue by the Discouragement of Frauds, when it is so often affirmed, that it will also be a Discouragement to Trade, a Stranger in the Gallery, who was to hear our Debates, would naturally imagine a Continuance of, or a Connivance at Frauds was in this Country a necessary Encouragement to Trade.

Sir, as this Bill appears to me to be attended with certain Advantages to the Tobacco-Trade, and as I should be glad to be set right if I am mistaken; I beg Leave to ask a few Questions of those who are conversant in Trade: Whether high Duties on Goods imported are not a great Weight on every Branch of Trade so loaded; as it not only obliges the Merchant to keep a double Stock in ready Money, but of course confines that Trade to a very narrow Circle of Dealers; and surely it can never be the Interest of a trading Nation to encourage Monopolies? Then I must ask, whether, as the Law now stands, the Tobacco Trade has not this Hardship attending it? If it be so, I would ask, whether this Clog is not entirely removed by this Scheme; no Duty being to be paid at Importation, nor any Money demanded till the Factor has made his Bargain with the Retailer, who is to pay the whole Duty?

Is it not, Sir, another allowed Maxim in Trade, that one of the greatest Temptations to Frauds are large Draw-backs on Goods exported, nay the very Parent of Frauds in this Commodity? If this be a Fact, is not this Motive to Frauds entirely removed, there being by this Scheme no Temptation whatever to Frauds on this Head? for by this Scheme as now amended, there is no Part of the Duty to be paid at Importation, not a Farthing of the Duty ever to be paid for the Tobacco which shall hereafter be re-exported; so that the Hon. Gentleman who spoke first, and who always speaks so well, and with so much Weight in this House, has in this Particular entirely mistaken the Scheme.

Has not, Sir, the Method of bonding the Duties, till very lately at least, been universally allowed to be often fatal to both the Planters and Factors, and as often detrimental to the Publick? Is not this Hardship quite ob-

viated by this Scheme? Is not Bonding entirely out of the present Question?

Were not the Charges in the Bills of Sale from the Factor to his Planter a very great Hardship on the latter? According to all those I have seen, they never amounted to less than 25 *per Cent.* and oftener to much more, on the whole neat Produce returned to the Planter for his Tobacco. When I say this, Sir, I beg I may not be thought to accuse the Factor of taking an extravagant or unjust Gain on his Head; but what I think we are now contending to remove, is the Pretence for and the Foundation of these Charges, which have been so greatly detrimental to that Trade, and so great a Hardship on your *Virginia* and *Maryland* Planters, who now send you a Merchandize that proves to this Nation, by the great Quantities re-exported to foreign Markets, a very beneficial Branch of your Commerce; and if something be not now done in their Behalf, I am told from very good Hands, we shall run the Risque of losing this Staple of Tobacco: Then 'twill be too late to consider what Methods are best for collecting the Duties on it; and therefore, Sir, this Consideration alone would weigh greatly with me, to make a Tryal at least of the Method now proposed for giving a Relief to so considerable a Part of your *American* Colonies.

Now I am up, Sir, give me Leave to remind Gentlemen, that, as the Law now stands, 4 Pence 3 Farthings neat Money at least is paid on each Pound of Tobacco immediately on Importation, tho' the Importer takes the Advantages of all the Discounts on prompt Payment, otherways the Duty comes higher; but by this Scheme the whole Duty will be at the highest but 4 Pence 3 Farthings *per* Pound-Weight, and will not be demanded till the Tobacco is taken out of the Warehouse for Home-Consumption, and therefore may sometimes not be paid till 18 Months or 2 Years after the landing of the Tobacco: Let therefore who will advance the Money, this further Credit given by the Publick, must be a certain Benefit to this Trade; and thus by postponing the Payment of the Duties till so much nearer the Time of Consumption, the Dealers in Tobacco will be enabled and ought to afford it to the Consumer on more reasonable Terms.

If then this Scheme be found to be no real Detriment to the fair Merchant, and a certain Benefit to the Planters, I believe in another Particular it will be a demonstrable Advantage to the Publick, I mean an Improvement of the Revenue: But what appears to me pretty extraordinary, is to hear that Improvement urged as a chief Objection against the whole Scheme, because the Civil List will also of Course receive some Increase.

Give me Leave, Sir, to say, that whatever

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Appearance of Weight there might have been in this Objection before the Scheme was known, yet now when it comes to be considered, that the Crown in Return gives up to the Publick all Forfeitures and Seizures, this Objection can be but of little Weight: But surely, Sir, this could never have been thought a sufficient Objection for the Legislature to refuse a Remedy against the known Frauds in the Collection of the publick Revenue, because 'twould have prevented those practised against the Crown; especially when even this Improvement of the King's Income is no more than what was in Effect granted by Parliament, when they appropriated the Produce of those Duties to his Majesty for Life.

But, Sir, since it is said that this Alteration in the Method of collecting the Duty on Tobacco will be such an Augmentation to the Revenue, tho' no new Tax be laid on, nor an Addition made to any one now in Being, it may be asked, from whence this Augmentation will arise? To this the bare Enumeration of the Frauds at present practised in the Collection of this Duty would be a sufficient Answer, especially if we consider the large Sum, which the Frauds discovered yearly amount to, and that it cannot be supposed, that one fifth Part of the Frauds have ever come to the Knowledge of the Publick, or of those entrusted with the Collecting of this Duty; but as the Hon. Gentleman, who opened this Debate in the Committee, has so fully and demonstrably shewn the Particulars of these unlawful Transactions, and as there are in this House so many Gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the Course of the publick Revenues, who can speak more minutely to the Nature of these Frauds than I can, I shall not enter into a Detail of them, but only take Notice, that there have been some Instances of a triple Fraud in the Disposal of the same individual Parcel of Tobacco; he indeed who practises this Method must be very adroit in the Business of Smuggling, but it is certain it has been practised; the unfair Trader has contrived to receive the full Duty twice from the Publick, without having ever paid it once to the Publick: He has received from the Government the Draw-backs on a Quantity of Tobacco, which he found Means to import without paying any Duty; and by again running the same Tobacco from *Holland* in small Parcels, he has a second Time received the Draw-backs from the Consumers, by selling it to them as if the Duties had been honestly paid; and the Difficulty to prevent these Kind of Frauds, as there is but one Check in the Customs, is almost insurmountable; since in some Cases the unfair Dealer in Tobacco may well afford to give such Bribes to the Custom-House Officer, as will even more than compensate to

him the Loss of his Place, if he should be discovered.

So that in this Light, Sir, the Parties in this Contest are the Publick, the Planter and the fair Trader on one Side, and the unfair Dealer only on the other. It is a Duty the Nation pays, the Planter and the fair Trader feel the Inconvenience of it, but the Benefit is intercepted by the fraudulent Dealer; and in this View your landed Consumers of Tobacco have doubly paid the Duty; they have paid it once by buying the Tobacco at an advanced Price as if the Duty had been paid by the Seller, and again by a future Call upon them by the Legislature to make good the Deficiency occasioned by the Frauds of the Sellers; so that by this Method of Taxation a Duty has been laid on one Subject, which another has by Artifice not only prevented coming into the publick Purse, but has converted towards the supporting and enriching of himself.

But, Sir, there is another Reason, which will have the greatest Weight with me for coming into this Proposition, and that is, because I think in its Consequences the Land-Holders of *Great Britain* will find a considerable Relief. As long as I can remember I have always heard the Land-Tax complained of as one of the most unequal and grievous of our Taxes; unequal, as it is only paid by a Part of those who possess Property in *Great Britain*; and so great a Disproportion is there in this Particular, that as our Property is now divided, I believe one may say, the Money arising by this Tax is paid only by five out of six of those who possess the Riches of this Nation; and it hath hitherto been the more grievous, as there was no Prospect that any one of this Generation would have been relieved from the Burthen of it. From Land alone 64 Millions and a Half have been raised since the Revolution, and an Estate of 1000*l.* a Year fully settled since that Time has paid 6450*l.* which amounts to near one sixth Part of the whole Produce of such an Estate in that Time; so that by taking it at an Average, the Land-Holders of these Estates thus settled have paid very near a sixth Part of the gross Produce of their Estates for 44 Years successively, which bears no Manner of Proportion to what has been paid by any other Set of Men, since that Time. This has always been most justly reputed a Grievance upon the Land-Holders; yet now when a Scheme is offered, which, as it appears to me, would be a certain Relief to the Landed Interest, a new Language, a new Opinion has started up, and prevails at least without Doors, that the Lands of *Great Britain* should still continue to carry that Burthen, which till very lately all Mankind were unanimous they ought to be relieved from.

If some Gentlemen, Sir, may think there may be any material Weight thrown into the Scale of the Crown by the Addition of a few Excise-Officers, let them on the other Side reflect on the Relief given by this Scheme to the Land-Holders of *Great Britain*, who always have been, and ever must be in Time of Trial and Necessity, the real and solid Support of the Liberties of the Nation.

And as the Landed Interest must be allowed to be our principal Strength, all Attempts to invade our Liberties must prove unsuccessful, while the Gentlemen of landed Estates shall continue resolute, and retain sufficient Force to oppose any arbitrary Designs: Any Thing therefore that tends to put them upon a better Footing, and to encrease their Substance, strengthens our Constitution in the most essential Part; for this Reason, Sir, when the Ease that will be given to the Land-Holders is in this View impartially considered, the Addition of a few Excisemen, with Salaries of 40 or 50*l.* a Year each, will not have that Weight in this Day's Debate, which at first Sight it might seem to carry with it.

Sir, I have mentioned the Advantages which appear to me will naturally arise to the publick Revenue, to the fair Trader, to the industrious Planter, and to the Land-Holder, by this Scheme; and I think there is another Benefit attending it, which Gentlemen do not seem to give sufficient Attention to, I mean the Reformation that will be made in the Laws of Excise; for tho' the Extension of them, as they now stand, might have been thought by some a strong Objection to this Scheme, however beneficial in other Respects, yet I think the Weight of this Objection is greatly removed, when we consider, that the Alteration now proposed will take away many of those Powers which might in Time to come have been abused to the Oppression of the Subject. One of the most material Objections I ever heard started was, the Want of a proper Appeal from the Determination of the Commissioners of Excise; but this I think is entirely obviated by the allowing of an Appeal from those Gentlemen to three Judges chosen from the different Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, or from the Justices of Peace to the Judges of Assize in their respective Circuits, who are to determine in a summary Way, without either Delay or any considerable Expence to the Parties concerned; for whatever Influence the Nomination of these Officers by the Crown might have on their Actions, or however regardless their Power being uncontrollable might make them in their Determinations, this Check must prevent the Execution of their Intentions, were they inclined to abuse their Power in Favour of the Crown; it will certainly make them more

deliberate in giving Judgment, when they shall reflect that their Judgments are liable to be canvassed in a superior Court, where no Favour, no Interest can screen an ill Action; the Judges to whom the Appeal must be made have their Offices for Life, and therefore cannot reasonably be supposed to be biassed so as to countenance any unlawful Steps of the Commissioners, let them be the Favourites of any Minister whatever, or let the Party oppressed, let the Party complainant be never so obnoxious to an Administration.

There is also, Sir, another Benefit that will attend the Success of this Scheme, which is the Repeal of an Act made in the 11th Year of the late King, which obliges People to accuse themselves: As this is certainly a very great Grievance, the Repeal must be a very agreeable Relief to those who are subject to it. I hope therefore if this Question passes, when the Blanks in the Bill come to be filled up in the Committee, those Gentlemen, who may think there are any unnecessary Clauses in the Laws of Excise, will take this favourable Opportunity to have those Laws reviewed, and by the Addition of proper Clauses to the Bill now to be brought in, to extend the Regulations of them in Behalf of the Subject, as far as may not leave the Duties under the Management of the Commissioners open to gross Frauds.

Upon the Whole, Sir, I believe the Benefits proposed by this Scheme, by an Improvement of the publick Revenue in preventing Frauds, will be a certain Relief to the Landed-Interest; and the only real Objection to it, was the Method by which it was to be effected; but that I think, is in a great Measure removed, by the Mitigation of those Methods of proceeding in Excise-Laws, which seemed most to infringe the Liberties of the Subject, and which Alteration may, nay is designed to be extended to the other Branches of the Revenue subject to the same Laws.

This Scheme therefore, as it is intended to be a Review of the Excise Laws, and an Amendment of the Rigour of those Parts of them, where less Severity would secure the Duty to the Publick, appears in this Light as much in Favour of the Subject, as of the Revenue; and as such when it comes to be rightly apprehended, and the Benefits attending it are felt and diffused thro' the Nation, I believe it will soon take a more favourable Turn among the People; the ill Impressions of it that may now be industriously spread abroad, I should think would soon subside and be forgot.

I beg Pardon, Sir, for taking up so much more of your Time than I first intended. I shall only add, that since upon the Examination of this Scheme, the Advantages proposed by it, appear to me to be certain, and



of such a Nature, as not only to encrease the publick Revenue, without any new Tax, or an Addition to any one now in Being, and advance the Interest of our Trade and Plantations, but also at the same Time to raise the Value of the Lands of *Great Britain*, I shall therefore readily give my Assent to it.

A Sir T—s A—n spoke next against it, and among other Things took Notice, that it was his Misfortune to know too much of the Influence that the Officers of the Customs and Excise had at Elections; for at his own Election, many of the Voters were so free and open, as to come to him and tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that those Officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had Promises either for themselves or their Sons to be made Officers in the Customs or Excise by his Antagonist, and as their Bread depended on getting those Promises fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote against him, therefore they hoped he would excuse them. B  
C Thus, Sir, says he, I know the Evil of this illegal Influence by Experience, and therefore I shall always be against any Measure that may tend to encrease it, as this Scheme most evidently will; for I hope I shall always disdain to owe the Honour of representing my Country in Parliament to any Administration whatever: I hope I shall always depend on the free Votes of my fellow Subjects, and for that Reason I must be against what I think will destroy that Freedom, on which only I am resolved always to depend.

After him L—d G—y spoke for agreeing, L—d M—th against it, W—m C—n, Esq; for it. And then

W—m P—ey, Esq; spoke as follows. Sir, I must say, that the recommending the Care of the publick Revenue to this House, the recommending to us a Scheme which he thinks may tend to the Increase of it, are Doctrines which come very properly from the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, who for several Years has had the fingering of the publick Money, as he himself was pleased to express it: But I hope those Gentlemen will consider that they and their Posterity are not all to enjoy the same Posts they enjoy at present; they may perhaps expect that they themselves are all in for Life, but they cannot imagine that those Posts are to go by way of Inheritance to their Heirs; and therefore I hope, for the Sake at least of their Posterity, they will consider a little the Influence that this Scheme will give the Crown.

The Liberties of this Country depend upon the Freedom of our Elections for Members of Parliament; our Parliaments, especially the Representatives of the People in Parlia-

ment assembled, are designed for, and generally have been a Check upon those who were employed in the executive Part of our Government; but if it shall ever come to be in the Power of the Crown, that is to say, of those employed in the executive Part of our Government, to have such an Influence over most of the Elections, as to get any Person chosen they please to recommend, they will then always have a Majority of their own Creatures in every House of Commons, and from such Representatives what can the People expect? Can it be expected, that such a House of Commons will ever be any Check upon those in Power, or that they will find Fault with the Conduct of the most rapacious, and tyrannical Ministers, that may hereafter be employed by the Crown?

It is well known, Sir, that every one of the publick Officers have already so many Boroughs or Corporations which they look on as their Properties; there are some Boroughs which may be called Treasury Boroughs; others which may be called Admiralty Boroughs; in short, Sir, it may be said, that almost the whole Towns upon the Sea Coast are already seiz'd on, and in a Manner taken Prisoners by the Officers of the Crown: In most of them they have so great an Influence, that none can be chosen Members, but such as they are pleased to recommend. But as the Customs are confined to our Sea-Ports, as they cannot travel far from the Coast, therefore this Scheme seems to be contrived in order to extend the Laws of Excise, and thereby to extend the Influence of the Crown over all the inland Towns and Corporations in *England*.

This, Sir, seems plainly to me to be the chief Design of this Scheme; and if it succeeds (which God forbid) our future Ministers of State will be very much obliged to the Gentleman who projected it; the Election of a House of Commons, will in all Time coming, be an easy Task for whoever shall be prime Minister under any of our future Kings; he may sit at Home in his great Chair, and issue forth his Orders to most of the Counties and Boroughs in *Great Britain*, to chuse such Persons for their Representatives, as he shall think most proper for his Purpose: Most of the chief Clerks of the Treasury, and other great Offices, are already Members of this House; they, Sir, deserve it, they are Gentlemen, and Men of Figure and Fortune in their Country: but if this Scheme takes Place, we may in a little Time see all the little under Clerks of the Treasury, and other Officers Members of this House; we may see them trudging down to this House in the Morning, in order to give their Votes for imposing Taxes on their fellow Subjects, and in the Afternoon attending behind the Chair of a Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, a Secretary of State, or other chief Minister. Nay, Sir, I

## 600 PROCEEDINGS, &c. in the last Session of Parliament.

do not know but some of us may live to see some vain overgrown Minister of State driving along the Streets with six Members of Parliament behind his Coach.

These, Sir, must be the fatal Consequences of the Scheme now under our Consideration; and therefore I must think that every Man who has a Regard to the Constitution of his Country, or to the Liberties and Properties of those that have put their Trust in him, is in Duty bound to give his Negative to the present Question.

Gentlemen may indulge themselves in the vain Conceit, that by this Scheme, all Manner of Frauds in the Tobacco-Trade will be prevented, but the Thing is in its own Nature impossible; when the Duties are so high, where they amount to five or six Times the prime Cost of the Commodity, it will be impossible to prevent all Manner of Frauds, and therefore the Increase of the publick Revenue by this Scheme is so far from being certain, that it is altogether precarious; and unless the publick Revenue be thereby greatly increased, the Land-holders can expect no Relief: But granting, Sir, that the Benefits expected by this Scheme were certain, it is as certain, it is demonstrable, that our Constitution will be thereby destroyed; and are we, Sir, to make a Sacrifice of our Constitution, for the poor Consideration of adding 4 or 500,000 *l.* a Year to the publick Revenue? That Increase, Sir, may soon be dissipated by an Administration, under no Fears of being called to an Account by Parliament, and then they will be obliged to come upon the Land-holders, for Money to answer the necessary Services of the Publick. There never was in any Country a Scheme set up for introducing arbitrary Power, but what was supported by some specious Pretences: The preventing of Mobs, Insurrections, Invasions, Frauds, or the like, have in all Countries been made the Pretences for introducing arbitrary Power; but in such an Assembly as this, where the Principles of Liberty so much prevail, where there are so many Gentlemen of good Sense and Penetration, I hope no such Pretence will ever be of any Weight. To me it appears indisputable, that this Scheme is absolutely inconsistent with a free Election of Members of Parliament, and of Consequence with our Constitution; therefore tho' the Advantages to be reaped therefrom were much greater, and much more certain than they are, I should be most heartily against it, and for that Reason I must give my Negative to the present Question.

Mr. C—r of the E—r spoke next. Then W—m P—y, Esq; spoke again. And after him

W—r P—r, Esq; stood up, and among other Things took Notice of some Gentlemen's having said, *That no Body had*

*opposed the subjecting of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, to the Laws of Excise, but the Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery* (meaning Sir J—n B—d.) But, says he, I must put those Gentlemen in Mind, that I had then the Honour to be a Member of this House, and I thank God, Sir, I did oppose that Excise Scheme as well as I shall do this, and every such Scheme that shall ever be offered to this House, while I have the Honour of sitting in it. I know, Sir, how grievous and oppressive the Laws of Excise are to my Fellow-Subjects, and therefore I think I cannot answer to my Country, if I do not to the utmost of my Power oppose every Scheme that shall be offered for the Extension of those vexatious and arbitrary Laws.

H—y P—ns, Esq; spoke next against agreeing to the Resolution. M—n B—n, Esq; spoke for it. Sir J—n H—d C—n against it. Sir W—m Y—g for it. Sir W—m C—y and G—ge B—r, Esq; against it. J—n N—le, Esq; and Sir W—m L—r for it. And G—d C—n, Esq; Sir G—ge C—ll and H—y W—r, Esq; against it.

At last the Question was put upon the first Resolution, upon which the House came to a Division, and thereby the Question was carried in the Affirmative 249 against 189.

After this the Question was severally put upon the two next Resolutions, which were agreed to without any Division; and the last Resolution being read a second Time, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, *That his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint that House, that his Majesty gave his Consent, that the House might do as they should think fit, in Relation to the said Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures and Seizures?* Whereupon the Question was put, and it likewise was agreed to without any Division.

Then it was ordered, that a Bill should be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions; and that Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Diddington, Mr. Clayton, Sir William Yonge, Sir George Oxenden, Mr. Scrope and Mr. Edward Walpole, should prepare and bring in the same.

This famous Bill was accordingly brought in the 4th Day of April, and was read a first Time, after which Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer by his Majesty's Command acquainted the House, that his Majesty consented to their making such Alterations, as they should think fit for the Publick Service, in Relation to the Subsidy on Tobacco then payable on Account of his Majesty's Civil List. It was next objected that some Parts of the said Bill were not within the Resolutions of the House, pursuant to which the said Bill had been ordered to be brought in; and therefore moved that the Bill should be with-



withdrawn, which passed in the Negative, 232 against 176: Then a Motion was made for adjourning, which likewise passed in the Negative; at last it was resolved that the Bill should be read a second Time, and ordered, that it should be read a second Time on that Day S'ennight, 236 against 200; a Copy of which Bill we have communicated to our Readers in our *Magazine* for July last, See p. 315. Next Day after the bringing in of this Bill, a Motion was made for the printing such a Number of Copies as should be sufficient for the Use of the Members of the House; but upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Negative 128 against 112.

On the 10th of April, the Petition of the Common Council of the City of London against the Excise Scheme, was presented to the House, (which see p. 210.) The presenting of this Petition brought the Excise Scheme again on the Carpet. The City of London has always enjoyed this Privilege, that any Petition from them is presented to the House by their Sheriffs, and is brought up by the Clerk of the House, and read at the Table, without asking Leave of the House for that Purpose; whereas all other Petitions must be presented by a Member of the House, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the Table by the Clerk, till Leave be first asked of and granted by the House. Accordingly this Petition was brought up and read at the Table, and as soon as it was read, Sir J-----B-----d got up, and in a Speech full of that Strength of Reason, and Perspicuity of Expression, which he is so much Master of, he shewed how much the City and Citizens of London, as well as all the other Trading Part of the Nation, were to be affected by the Bill for altering the Method of raising the Duties payable upon Tobacco, and how just Reasons they had to insist upon being heard by their Counsel against it, and concluded with a Motion for granting them Leave to be heard by their Counsel if they thought fit.

In Opposition to this Motion, it was insisted on, that it had always been the Practice of that House, never to receive any Petitions, and much less to admit Counsel to be heard against any Bill for imposing of Taxes upon the Subject; for that if any such Thing were to be admitted of, it would be impossible ever to pass any such Bill, because there would be so many different Petitions presented against it by those who were to be subject thereto, that it would be impossible to hear Counsel separately upon every such Petition within the usual Time of one Session of Parliament: And that in refusing to admit Counsel to be heard, there could be no Inconvenience, because every Man, and every Body of Men had their Representatives in that House, who certainly would represent their Case to

the House, if any particular Hardship was to be put upon them by any Bill then before the House.

To this it was replied, that the House had never pretended to any general Custom of refusing Petitions, except against those Bills which were called Money Bills, viz. such Bills as were brought in for raising Money for the current Service of the Year; and that even as to them, there were many Precedents where the House had admitted the Parties whom they thought to have a real Interest therein, to be heard by their Counsel against the passing of such Bills: That the admitting of Counsel even in such Cases could never prevent the passing of such Bills, because the House could always order all Parties petitioning to be heard at one Time, and could give such Directions that it would never take up many Days to hear every Thing that could be objected by every one of the Parties petitioning: That tho' every Part of the Nation had their Representatives in that House, yet it was well known, that speaking in Publick was a Talent that every Man was not endowed with, from whence it might happen, that the particular Persons, or Part of the Nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was passing in the House, might not have any such Members as were proper to lay their Case fully and clearly before the House; and that therefore, even as to Money Bills, it was proper to admit Parties to be heard against them, when it appeared that they were very particularly interested therein.

But as to the Case then before them, there was not the least Pretence for refusing the Desire of the Petition, because the Bill against which it was presented, was no Money Bill; it was granted by the Advocates for the Bill, it was even insisted on as the greatest Argument for it, that there were no new Duties to be imposed; it was a Bill only for altering the Method of collecting the Taxes already imposed, and therefore it could never be pretended that there was any Practice or Custom of the House for refusing to admit Parties interested to be heard against such a Bill: That if there had been such a Custom introduced it ought not to be observed, especially when such a considerable Body as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, come with a humble Petition to be heard against a Bill, which they thought would not only be highly injurious to them in particular, but destructive of the Trade and Commerce of the whole Nation.

In this Debate there were many Precedents brought by Mr. S-----ys, Mr. G-----n, and Mr. B-----s, where the House had receiv'd Petitions, and admitted Counsel to be heard against Money Bills; and there were likewise Precedents brought by Sir W-----m T-----ge and Mr. W-----on, where the

same had been refused, the reading of which took up a great Part of the Day.

The principal Speakers for granting the Desire of the Petition, were, Sir J——n B——d, S——l S——ys, Esq; P——p G——n, Esq; T——s B——le, Esq; W——m P——y, Esq; Sir W——m W——m, W——r P——r, Esq; G——ge H——te, Esq; T——s W——m, Esq;

And the principal Speakers against it were Mr. C——r of the E——r, H——o W——le, Esq; T——s W——n, Esq; Mr. S——r G——l, Mr. A——y G——l, Sir W——m Y——ge, Hon. H——y P——m, Esq;

Upon the Question's being put for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill, there was a Division, and the Question was carried in the Negative, 214 against 197.

After which it was ordered that the said Petition should lie upon the Table, until the said Bill should be read a second Time.

Next Day, *viz.* on Wednesday, April 11. a Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham, in Behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Merchants and Tradesmen dealing in Tobacco in the said Town, was presented to the House, and read; alleging, *That the Bill then depending in the House, would be highly prejudicial to them, and encroach on their Liberties and Properties, and expressing their Apprehension that the said Bill, if passed into a Law, would subject them to great Oppressions and Inconveniences, by the Officers frequently entering their Houses, and taking Account of their Stocks, which such Officers might discover to any others; by being obliged to seek for, and send Permits with their Goods, and the Hardships thereof with Respect to Time; by not being allowed the valuable Liberty of redressing their Grievances by a Jury; and by the great Trouble, Charge, and Loss of Time in weighing their Tobacco at any Time required by the Officer, and the Prejudice to their Goods in unpacking and breaking them; and therefore beseeching the House to consider and favour their Petition, and prevent the passing a Law, which would be any ways destructive of the Trade, or dangerous to the Liberties of the Petitioners; which Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.*

Immediately after which, a Petition of the principal Inhabitants, and Traders of the ancient and loyal City of Coventry, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of their Fellow Citizens, was presented to the House, and read; expressing the Apprehension of the Petitioners, *That the Bill depending in that House would be prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation in general, and of the said City in par-*

*ticular, and also injurious to the Liberties of their fellow Subjects; and therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and give the Petitioners such Relief therein, as to the House should seem meet: Which Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table.*

A The Order of the Day being then read for the second Reading of the said Bill, instead of reading it a second Time, a Motion was made by Mr. C——r of the E——r that the Bill should be read a second Time upon the 12th of June next. (See p. 211.) Tho' by this Motion it evidently appear'd that the Bill was to be dropt, yet some of the Gentlemen who had from the Beginning appear'd strenuously against the whole Scheme, were not satisfy'd with letting it drop in so easy a Manner, and therefore they were for having it rejected; but this Proposition did not come the Length of a Motion, or a Question, so that the first Motion was agreed to without Opposition; and upon the Friday after, which was the Day appointed for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the most proper Methods for the better Security and Improvement of the Duties and Revenues then charged upon, and made payable from Tobacco and Wines, it was resolved, that the House would upon the 14th Day of June, then next, resolve itself into the said Committee, 118 against 76: So that that Part of the Scheme relating to the Duties on Wine was never laid before the House.

On April 12, Complaint was made to the House by several Members, who had voted in Favour of the Scheme, that a tumultuous Crowd of People had been assembled together the Night before, and several Days during the Session, in the Court of Requests, and other Avenues to that House; and that they themselves and several other Members of the House had been last Night, in their Return from the House, menaced, insulted, and assaulted, by a tumultuous Crowd of People in the Passages to the House; whereupon it was resolved and declared *nem. con.* 1st, That the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any Member of that House, in his coming to or going from the House, or upon the Account of his Behaviour in Parliament, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, a most outrageous and dangerous Violation of the Rights of Parliament, and an high Crime and Misdemeanor. 2d, That the assembling and coming of any Number of Persons in a riotous, tumultuous, and disorderly Manner to that House, in order either to hinder or promote the passing of any Bill or other Matter depending before the House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, was destructive of the Freedom and Constitution of Parliament, and



and an high Crime and Misdemeanor. 3. That the inciting and encouraging any Number of Persons to come in such a Manner, and for such Purposes to that House, was an high Infringement of the Privilege of that House, &c.

Then it was ordered, 1st, That the Members of that House, who served for the City of London, should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Lord Mayor of London. 2, That the Members for *Middlesex* should signify the said Resolutions and Declarations to the Sheriff of *Middlesex*. 3, That the Members for *Westminster* should signify the same to the High Bailiff of *Westminster*.

On Wednesday the 21st of *March* his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bills mentioned, p. 159.

On *April 2.* the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, of the Whole House, to consider further of the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land-Tax, &c. being read, a Motion was made, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should be empowered to receive a Clause to enable and direct the several Commissioners to be appointed in the said Bill, for putting the same in Execution, to nominate and appoint a Receiver or Receivers General for each County, Riding, City, Borough, Cinque-Port, Town, or Place respectively, within *England, Wales, and Berwick*, for which they were appointed Commissioners, and to make the said respective Counties, Ridings, Cities, Boroughs, &c. for which they were appointed Commissioners, answerable for any Deficiency that might happen by such Receiver or Receivers.

In Favour of this Motion it was urged, that the Commissioners in each County, &c. were much better Judges of the Persons proper to be appointed Receivers in the several Counties, &c. than the Gentlemen employed in the Administration; that they were also better Judges of the Persons offered as Sureties for such Receivers; and that it would be a great Advantage to the Publick, which had often suffered by the Insolvency of such Receivers, and the Insufficiency of the Security that had been given for them: However some Gentlemen in the House thought proper to oppose this Motion, and therefore upon putting the Question it passed in the Negative.

Next Day an engrossed Bill to render more effectual, an Act made in the Ninth of *Queen Anne*, intituled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons,*

was read the third Time; but upon the Question's being put, it had the same Fate as in former Sessions, the Question passed in the Negative.

On *April 9.* Sir *Nataniel Curzon* presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for the better regulating the Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Courts, within *England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed*; which was received, and read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time. This Bill did not pass into a Law; but as it is a Matter of great Consequence, we shall give our Readers a Copy of the said Bill, as it stood when first brought into the House; which is as follows, viz.

FOR the better regulating the Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Courts within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Be it Enacted, By the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,*

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the

Day of no Suits or Prosecutions, stiled *pro Salute Animæ*, or *pro Reformatione Morum*, or for any criminal Matter, shall be commenced in any Ecclesiastical Court either by Inquisition, or Denunciation, against any Person whatsoever, but by Accusation only, at or upon the Information or Promotion of some Person, who shall, at the Time of exhibiting such Information, enter into Bond to the Register of the Court, in which such Information shall be exhibited, in the Sum of

with or more Surety or Sureties, in the Sum of who

shall severally justify themselves by Oath, in open Court (which Oath the said Courts are hereby empowered to administer *gratis*) to be respectively worth the said Sums in the said Bonds mentioned, over and above their just Debts; which Bonds shall be conditioned to prosecute such Suit or Information with Effect, and to pay

Costs to the Defendant or Party accused, in Case such Defendant shall not be found guilty; or if the Suit or Prosecution be abated or discontinued for the Space of

Also the said Register is hereby requir'd, immediately on the Acquittal of the Defendant in the said Ecclesiastical Court, or such Discontinuance or Abatement of such Suit or Prosecution, to assign the said Bond to the said Defendant, by endorsing the same, and attesting it under his Hand and Seal, in the Presence of or more credible

Witnesses, in the same Manner as Bail-Bonds, or other Securities given to Sheriffs in Suits in the Temporal Courts, are now by Law assignable; upon which Bond the said Defendant may bring an Action or Suit in his or her own Name, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, (in which Suit the said Assignment shall be full Evidence of his or her Acquittal, or Discontinuance of the Suit) and shall recover thereon, against the said Informer and Sureties,

Costs of Suit in the said Ecclesiastical Court.

And it is hereby further enacted, That no Citation, Summons, or other Process, shall issue, to cite any Person to appear to any Articles, Information Libel, or Accusation, for any criminal Cause, till the Informer or Promoter shall have given such Security as aforesaid: And the Person making out any Citation, Summons, or other Process, shall, at the Time of making it out, indorse it with the Name and Place of Abode of the Informer and Sureties: And any Officer of any Ecclesiastical Court, making out or issuing, or causing to be made out or issued, any Citation, Summons, or other Process, against any Person, before such Surety given, or neglecting to indorse the Name and Place of Abode of such Informer and Surety as aforesaid, shall

And every Person serving any Citation, Summons, or other Process, in any criminal Cause, not indorsed as aforesaid, shall

And all Proceedings in any criminal Cause, without such Security taken as aforesaid, are hereby declared to be

And every Proctor, Apparitor, or other Ecclesiastical Officer, being Informer or Promoter, or exhibiting any Article, Information or Libel in his own Name, or at his own Promotion, in any criminal Cause, in any Ecclesiastical Court, shall be deemed a and shall

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Suits and Prosecutions, styled *pro Salute Animæ*, or *pro Reformatione Morum*, or for any other criminal Cause, if the Party accused shall at any Time before Judgment suggest, (without Oath) that he or she is not guilty of the Crime laid to his or her Charge; it shall and may be lawful to and for any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, (who now have Power to grant Prohibitions) to grant a Prohibition to any Ecclesiastical Court where such Suit or Prosecution is depending; the Judge or Judges whereof, immediately upon Receipt of such Writ of Prohibition, are hereby required to certify, under the Seal of the Court, the original Libel, Articles, or Information against such Person, and return the same, together with the Bond entered into by the Informer and his Surety as aforesaid, into the Court,

from which the Prohibition issued, who are hereby empowered, on the Defendant's pleading not guilty to the said Libel, Articles, or Information, to try the same by a Jury of Twelve Men of the County, where the Offence is laid to be committed, in like Manner as Indictments removed by *Certiorari* from inferior Courts are tried: And if the Person accused on such Trial shall be convicted of the Crime or Crimes laid to his or her Charge, the said Court, out of which the Prohibition issued, is hereby directed to grant a Writ of Consultation, and send back the said original Libel to the Ecclesiastical Court, out of which the Cause was removed, that the Ecclesiastical Court may proceed to inflict such Ecclesiastical Censures, as they may do by Law: But if the Person accused shall be acquitted on such Trial, then it shall be lawful for such Court, granting the Prohibition as aforesaid, to allow the Defendant

Costs in both Courts, and to enforce the Payment of the said Costs, by Attachment against the Informer and Sureties, as in Cases of Costs in other Actions; and all Proceedings in such criminal Causes contrary to such Writ of Prohibition sued forth and delivered to the Judge of any Ecclesiastical Court, shall be

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That upon Proof by

that a Citation, or other Process to appear in the said Ecclesiastical Courts, hath been personally served on the Defendant in such Suit, or left with the Wife or Servant of such Defendant, at his or her Dwelling-House, or usual Place of Abode, if the Defendant so served shall not appear, by him or herself, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney, at the Time and Place appointed by that Citation or Process, a second Citation or Process, indorsed as aforesaid, shall issue, which being proved on Oath to be served in like Manner, and the Defendant neglecting to appear by him or herself, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney, at the Time and Place appointed by such second Citation or Process, the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, out of which such Citation or Process shall have issued, shall certify the same under his Hand and Seal; upon which Certificate it shall be lawful for the High Court of Chancery to issue a

Writ of Contumacy, in the Form, or to the Effect hereafter prescribed, to compel the Defendant or Defendants to appear at the Return of the Writ in the said Ecclesiastical Courts, either personally, or by his or her Proctor or Attorney; which if the Defendant shall refuse or neglect to do, a second Writ of Contumacy shall issue, and so from Time to Time, until the Defendant or Defendants shall personally, or by his, her, or their Proctor or Attorney, appear in the said Ecclesiastical Court; upon which Writ of Contumacy,



contumacy, the Sheriffs shall return Issues, and proceed, in every Respect, in the same Manner, as they now do on Process of Distress issuing out of any of the Courts at Westminster against privileged Persons or Corporations; which said Writ of Contumacy shall be in the Form, and to the Effect following, viz.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.  
To the Sheriff of

Greeting,

WHEREAS it hath been certified to us, under the Hand and Seal of E. F. that

C. D. of

hath been twice duly cited to appear before him the said E. F. in

Court, to answer to

notwithstanding which Citations, the said C. D. hath hitherto contumaciously refused or neglected to appear, either by himself, or his Proctor or Attorney, in the said Court: We do therefore (according to the Statute in that Case lately made and provided) hereby command you to distrain the said C. D. by all his Goods and Chattels in your Bailiwick, so that neither he, nor any one for him, do intermeddle therewith, until you shall have other Command in that Behalf from us, and that you answer us for the Issues of the same, so that you thereby compel the said C. D. to appear by himself, or his Proctor or Attorney, in the said Court, the

Day of

Witness ourself at Westminster,  
Day of

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Money hereafter to be paid by any Offender in any criminal Cause, as Commutation of Penance, or in Lieu of, or to excuse the Offender from any Kind of Penance, shall be paid to, or received by any Person whatsoever, except to the Overseer or Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, or Place, where such Offence shall have been committed; which Sum or Sums of Money, being received by the Overseers, is and are hereby directed to be distributed by them amongst the Poor of the Parish or Place where such Offence was committed, in such Manner as shall be directed by

Justices of the Peace residing in or near such Parish or Place; and every Person (other than such Overseer or Overseers, as aforesaid) receiving any such Money for Commutation of Penance, and every Person paying such Money for Commutation of Penance, to any Person (except the said Overseer or Overseers) and every such Overseer or Overseers refusing or neglecting, for the Space of Days, to distribute the said Sum or Sums of Money, according to such

Direction of the said Justices, as aforesaid, shall respectively, in any or either of these Cases.

And it is hereby further enacted, That all Prosecutions shall be commenced in the said Courts, within the Space of

after the Crime or Offence committed, and that no Person shall be prosecuted twice for the same Offence.

A And it is hereby further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid; That no Person, who shall be excommunicated after

shall incur by such Excommunication any legal Disability whatsoever; but every Person excommunicated shall enjoy all Privileges and Benefits of the Law, in as full and ample a Manner, as if they had never been excommunicated; any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

B And it is hereby further enacted, That no Judge, Officer, or any other Person belonging to any Ecclesiastical Court, shall, ex Officio, make out or issue, or cause or suffer to be made out or issued, any Citation, Summons or other Process, to compel or oblige any Person to prove any Will, or to take out Letters of Administration, unless some Legatee, Creditor, Relation of the Deceased, &c. shall apply to the said Court for the same; and every Judge, Officer, or other Person belonging to any such Court, making out, or issuing, or causing or suffering to be made out, or issued, any such Citation, Summons or Process contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this Act, or neglecting or refusing to cite the Executors, or next of Kin of any deceased Person, upon Application of any Legatee, Creditor, or such Relation as aforesaid, shall

On April 19. it was resolved, nem. con. That a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the Frauds and Abuses in the Customs: That the Number of the said Committee should be 21; and that they should be chosen by Way of Balloting: And it was ordered, That the Members should upon Tuesday then next at 12 of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses of 21 Persons Names to be the said Committee. Accordingly the said Order of the Day being then read, the Clerk and Clerk-Assistant went along each Side of the House with Glasses, and received from the Members the Lists of Persons Names to be the said Committee, which were brought up to the Table; and then a Committee was appointed to examine the said Lists, and report to the House upon which 21 Persons the Majority had fallen.

Upon this Occasion it appeared that there had been two principal Lists prepared, and either the one or the other had been given in with little or no Variation by all the Members then attending. That List which was presumed to have been prepared by the Court-Party

# 606 PROCEEDINGS, &c. in the last Session of Parliament.

Party consisted of the following Gentlemen, *viz.* Sir John Cope, Bart. Tho. Clutterbucke, Esq; Sir Wm. Clayton, Bart. Stephen Fox, Esq; Rich. Edgcombe, Esq; Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Sir Philip Yorke, Knt. William Clayton, Esq; Anthony Lowther, Esq; Sir George Oxenden, Bart. Charles Talbot, Esq; George Wade, Esq; John Campbell of Pembroke-shire, Esq; Duncan Forbes, Esq; Sir Tho. Frankland, Bart. Tho. Winnington, Esq; Lord Hervey, George Doddington of Eastbury, Esq; Horatio Walpole, Esq; Sir William Yonge, Bart.

Next Day the Lord Vere Beaucherk reported from the said Committee, That the Majority had fallen upon those named in his Report, who were all the same with those contained in the above List, presumed to have been prepared by the Court-Party, without so much as one Gentleman's being left out that was in that List, nor any one put in whose Name had been in the other List. This Committee did accordingly examine into those Frauds, and did make a Report, which is too long to be here inserted. But see the *Craftsman* upon it. p. 355.

On April 20. a Petition of the Druggists, and Grocers, China-Men, and others dealing in Coffee, &c. was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that by an Act passed in the tenth Year of K. George the First, intituled, *An Act for repealing certain Duties therein mentioned, payable upon Coffee, &c. imported, and for granting certain Inland-Duties in Lieu thereof, &c.* the Petitioners were made to hope, that the Duties arising from the said Commodities would be better secured, and the Interest of the fair Trader better supported; but that the Petitioners had found themselves, from fatal Experience, subjected to Laws most oppressive and injurious to Trade; were deprived of the Privileges of Juries, and subjected to the judicial Determination of Commissioners, and to the Inquisition and Inspection of Persons unknown to them, who entered their Houses at Pleasure, and to whom they were made accountable for all their Dealings; and after having paid Duty for their Goods, had not Liberty to sell the same without Permits from the Officers of Excise, expressing the Names and Places of Abode of the Buyers and Sellers, to the great Damage of the Petitioners, and the exposing the Extent and Circumstances of their Trade to the said Officers, and to whomsoever they thought fit to communicate the same; and were subject to severe Forfeitures for Errors or Neglect of Entries in their Books, which were absolutely unavoidable; and were moreover, by a Clause in an Act of the 11th of K. George the First, liable to be examined upon Oath touching the Entries in their Books, and in Case of Neglect or Refusal were subject to heavy Fines; that by these Grievances

the Petitioners, as they conceived, were in a worse Condition than any of his Majesty's Subjects, and that the clandestine Importation of Tea was never at a greater Height than at that present Time, to the Prejudice of the Revenue, and the Ruin of the fair Traders, who only were subject to those oppressive Laws; and therefore praying that the House would give them such Relief, as to their great Wisdom should seem meet. Upon this Petition a Motion was made, and the Question was put, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee of the whole House; but it passed in the Negative, 250 against 150.

On the 27th, a Motion was made, that the Directors of the South-Sea Company should lay before the House an Account of what Sums of Money, South-Sea Stock, and South-Sea Annuities had been received from the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others, distinguishing the Time of such Receipts, and the Application thereof, with all the Orders and Directions of the general Courts of the said Company, relating to the Disposition thereof. But upon putting the Question, it likewise had the ill Fate to pass in the Negative.

On the 30th, the ingrossed Bill to prevent the infamous Practice of Stock-Jobbing, was read the third Time; of which the following is a Copy, *viz.*

**WHEREAS** great Inconveniences have arisen, and do daily arise, by the wicked, pernicious and destructive Practice of Stock-Jobbing, whereby many of his Majesty's Subjects have been and are diverted from pursuing and exercising their lawful Trades and Vocations, to the utter Ruin of themselves and Families, to the great Discouragement of Industry, and to the manifest Detriment of Trade and Commerce; For Remedy whereof; *May it Please Your Most Excellent Majesty; That it be enacted; And be it enacted,* by the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all-Contracts and Agreements whatsoever, which shall from and after the

be made or entered into by or between any Person or Persons whatsoever, for delivering, assigning, transferring, receiving, accepting, putting, or refusing any publick or joint Stock, or other publick Securities whatsoever, or any Part, Share, or Interest therein, and shall not be expressly stipulated, declared, and agreed to be performed within the Space of



the making thereof; and also all Wagers and Contracts in the Nature of Wagers, relating to the then present or future Price or Value of any such Stock or Securities aforesaid, shall be to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and all Premiums, Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, which shall be given, received, paid or delivered, upon all Contracts or Agreements not expressly stipulated, declared, or agreed to be performed within

from the making thereof, or upon any such Wagers or Contracts in the Nature of Wagers, as aforesaid, shall be restored and repaid to the Person or Persons, who shall give, pay or deliver the same, who shall be at Liberty within

from and after the making such Contract or Agreement, or laying any such Wager, to sue for and recover the same from the Person or Persons, to whom the same is or shall be paid, or delivered with

And it shall be sufficient therein for the Plaintiff to alledge, That the Defendant is indebted to the Plaintiff, or has received to the Plaintiff's Use the Money or Premium so paid or received, whereby the Plaintiff's Action accrued to him, according to the Form of this Statute, without setting forth the special Matter; and in Case the Person or Persons, who shall pay or deliver such Money or Premium, as aforesaid, shall not within the Time aforesaid really and *bona fide*, without Covin or Collusion, sue, and with Effect prosecute for the Money or Premium so by him or them paid, given, or delivered, as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful to and for any other Person or Persons whatsoever, within

Months next after the making such Contract or Agreement, or laying any such Wager, as aforesaid, by any such against any such Person or Persons, who shall receive or take the same.

And, for the better Discovery of the Monies or Premium, which shall be given, paid or delivered, and to be sued for or recovered, as aforesaid, *It is hereby further enacted*, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Person or Persons, who by Virtue of this present Act shall or may be liable to be sued for the same, shall be obliged and compelled to answer upon Oath such Bill, as shall be preferred against him or them for discovering any such Contract or Wager, and the Sum of Money or Premium so given, paid or delivered, as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall enter into, make or execute any such Contract, Bargain, or Agreement, not expressly stipulated or agreed to be performed within after the making thereof, as aforesaid, or shall lay any

such Wager, or make any such Contract in Nature of a Wager, as aforesaid, except such Person or Persons who shall actually and *bona fide*, without Covin or Collusion, sue, and with Effect prosecute for the Recovery of the Money or Premium, given, delivered, or paid by him, her, or them, as aforesaid, and also except such Person or Persons, who shall discover, and actually and *bona fide*, without Covin or Collusion, repay such Monies or Premiums, as he, she, or they shall have had, taken, received, or been paid as aforesaid; and also all and every Brokers, Agents, Scriveners, or other Persons, negotiating, transacting, or writing any such Contract, Bargain, or Agreement, not to be performed within after the making thereof as aforesaid, shall

And, for preventing the evil Practice of compounding, or making up Differences for Stocks, or other Securities, bought, sold, or at any Time hereafter to be agreed so to be, *Be it further Enacted*, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Money or other Consideration whatsoever, shall from and after the

be voluntarily given, paid, had, or received, for the compounding, satisfying, or making up any Difference for the not delivering, transferring, having or receiving any publick or joint Stock, or other publick Securities, or for the not performing of any Contract or Agreement so stipulated and agreed to be performed, but that all and every such Contract and Agreement shall be specifically performed and executed on all Sides, and the Stock or Security thereby agreed to be assigned, transferred, or delivered, shall be actually so done, and the Money or other Consideration thereby agreed to be given and paid for the same, shall also be actually and really given and paid; and all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, who shall from and after the

voluntarily compound, make up, pay, satisfy, take or receive such Difference, Money or other Consideration whatsoever, for the not delivering, transferring, assigning, having, or receiving such Stock or other Security so to be agreed to be delivered, transferred, assigned, had or received, as aforesaid, shall

And whereas it is a frequent and mischievous Practice for Persons to sell and dispose of Stocks, or other Securities, of which they are not possessed, *Be it therefore further Enacted*, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Contracts and Agreements whatsoever, which shall from and after the said

be made or entered into for the buying, selling, assigning, or transferring of any publick or

or joint Stock or Stocks, or other publick Securities whatsoever, or of any Part, Share, or Interest therein, whereof the Person or Persons contracting or agreeing, or on whose Behalf the Contract or Agreement shall be made to sell, assign, or transfer the same, shall not, at the Time of making such Contract or Agreement, be actually possessed of, or entitled unto, in his, her, or their own Right, or in his, her, or their own Name or Names, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and all and every Person or Persons whatsoever contracting or agreeing, or on whose Behalf, and with whose Consent, any Contract or Agreement shall be made, to sell, assign, or transfer any publick or joint Stock or Stocks, or other publick Securities, whereof such Person or Persons shall not at the Time of making such Contract or Agreement be actually possessed of or entitled unto, in his, her, or their own Name or Names, or Rights as aforesaid, shall

And all and every Broker or Brokers, Agent or Agents, who shall negotiate, transact, or intermeddle in the making, or procuring to be made, any such Contract or Agreement, as aforesaid, and shall know, that the Person or Persons, by whom, or on whose Behalf such Contract or Agreement shall be made, is or are not possessed of, or entitled unto, the Stock or Security, concerning which such Contract or Agreement shall be made, in his, her, or their own Name or Names, or Right, shall for every such Offence

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said

all and every Broker or Brokers, or other Person or Persons, who shall negotiate or act as a Broker in the buying, selling, or otherways disposing of any

of the said publick or joint Stocks or other publick Securities, shall respectively keep a Book or Register, which shall be called *The Brokers Book*, in which said Book he and they shall fairly, justly, and truly enter all Contracts, Agreements and Bargains, that he or they shall from Time to Time make between any Person or Persons whatsoever, on the Day of making such Contract or Agreement, together with the Names of the principal Parties, as well Buyers as Sellers, and also the Day of making such Contract or Agreement, to the Intent and Purpose that such Broker or Brokers and other Person or Persons, acting or negotiating as such, as aforesaid, shall from Time to Time produce such Book or Register, when thereunto lawfully required; and in Case such Broker or Brokers, or any other, who shall negotiate or act as a Broker, in Relation to any the Matters aforesaid, shall not keep such Book or Register, as aforesaid, or shall omit to enter therein fairly, justly, and truly any such Contract, Bargain or Agreement, as aforesaid, he or they shall for every such Offence or Omission

Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Contracts or Agreements for the Purchase or Sale of any Stock, Annuities, or other publick Securities, to be made with the Privy of the Accomptant-General of the Court of *Chancery*, in Pursuance of any Decree or Order of the said Court; but that all such Contracts and Agreements may be made and performed in the same Manner, as they might have been, if this Act had never been made.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That this present Act shall continue and be in Force from the

for the Term of

and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

### *A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Fog's Journal*, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 265.

*On some Methods of establishing Arbitrary Power.* (See p. 576.)

**A**RBITRARY Power in France, was not entirely fix'd till the Time of Cardinal

**F Richlieu.** This great Master in the Art of enslaving Mankind, disguis'd all his Designs with so much Skill, that some specious present Good appear'd to all the World, while the Mischief that lurked within them lay remote and deep from Sight, inso-  
much, that the Parliament of Paris



was deceiv'd into the passing of many Edicts calculated merely for extending the Prerogative.

Some are of Opinion, that he form'd his Scheme of Power, to last no longer than his own Life; and the Reason given is, that he did not undermine the Foundation of Liberty, by endeavouring to subdue the Parliament of *Paris* by Corruption; If he had done this, he would have had nothing to do, but for Form-Sake to have presented his Edicts to be verified; but he had Sense enough to know that it would be a dangerous and foolish Method, for it is very possible the People might not submit to Edicts form'd at Court, and verified by those whom they knew to be the Slaves of the Court, only because they were call'd a Parliament; therefore he did that by Art and Address, which a very Blunderer might have brought about, by squandering away the Treasure of the Kingdom in Brides.

It is certain in this last Case the Forms wou'd have been preserved; and this brings us naturally to consider the Use which those, who aim at undermining Liberty, make of the outward Forms of Things.

*Machiavil* says, that those, who go about to destroy the Liberties of a free People, must by all Means suffer Things to retain their usual Forms; because, (says he) the People will be so deceiv'd by them, that they will not see their Liberties are going, at least for a great while, and even till they feel the Change by the Severities of Arbitrary Power; this was the Method taken by *Augustus*, which the Translator of *Tacitus* takes Notice of in the following Words.

*The People were deceived into a Belief, that they still enjoy'd their old Government, because their Magistrates had still their old Names, tho' with no more Power, than he (Augustus) thought fit to leave them. This was the Advice of Mecænas, that to the*

*Officers of State, the same Names, Pomp, and Ornaments should be continued, with all the Appearances of Authority without Power. Eadem Magistratum Vocabula, sua Consulibus, sua Prætoribus Species.*

A In the Reign of that Monster, *Tiberius*, who succeeded him, the same Policy was pursued as to outward Forms, nay, it was preserved to a greater Nicety; and Reason good, because, worse Use was to be made of it; he had so tender a Regard for the Laws, that he would not oppress the People but according to Law. Every Act of Arbitrary Power must pass the Senate. *Sejanus* the Favourite play'd the Tyrant with the same nice Regard to the Laws; and tho' we look on his Actions with so much Indignation, yet he only privately commanded what the Senate publicly decreed; he made the Laws the Rules of his Administration, (as we express it now-a-days) and what is more remarkable is, that this same *Sejanus*, after he fell into Disgrace with the Emperor, was put to Death, his Daughter ravish'd by the common Hangman, and his whole Family extirpated likewise according to Law.

Cardinal *De Retz* in his Observations on the Ministeries of *Richlieu* and *Mazarine* has wisely remark'd how much Mankind are sometimes abused by Knaves in Power, by the Force of that ridiculous Pretence of governing according to Law; whereas the Law itself becomes the most intolerable of all Grievances, when it is administer'd by self-interested, corrupt, and ambitious Men.

Where is the Wonder, that the Laws made for the Preservation of a free State should be turn'd to Purposes quite different from their first Intent; when some Men in greatest Authority are working to destroy the Freedom of that State, when the Oppressors have a Command over those who are to interpret the Laws.

may, can appoint their own Tools for that Purpose?

Cardinal *De Retz* takes Notice of another Circumstance in bad Government more grievous than the former. He is observing with how much Insolence the Mercenaries of Cardinal *Mazarine* were wont to reproach the Gentry and common People for their opposing a Minister, who never acted any Thing contrary to Law. This (says he) will be the Cant, wherever the People justly complain of Grievances; and tho' it may furnish the Creatures of Power with something to say, where the Actions of their Patrons are apparently bad, yet Men of Sense are never deceiv'd by it; for tho' it should be true, that they affect to keep up the Formality of acting according to Law, yet the World will see whether they act by the ancient Laws, originally made to preserve a just Balance betwixt the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People, or by certain new Laws, which they themselves have caused to be made, on Purpose to tie the Hands of the People, and to make themselves safe in acting without Controul; it is easy to govern by Law, when their Will is thus become the Law; and this is the most melancholy of all Situations, in Respect to the People, because, those Tyrannies endure the longest, which are strengthened and fortified by Laws.

I have seen some Pamphlets (says *Fog*) written in those Times on both Sides: Those in Favour of the Cardinal, I take it must have been done by his Direction, and probably the base Writers were paid out of the publick Money; for I take it for granted, that he was in the Condition of another Person, no Man serv'd him for Affection; but by the Bye, it must be some Addition to the other Mortifications of the People, to see the Money squeez'd out of their

Pockets, and which they cou'd but ill spare, bestow'd in hiring Sycophants to flatter the most odious Fellow that ever *France* saw.

There is something so preposterous in their Method of justifying this Man, and at the same Time so like what has been practis'd in later Times in Favour of another, that one would think the Writers for the latter had borrow'd all their Hints from those for the former. They never go about to defend any one Measure that occasion'd the Clamour against him; but run into personal Invectives against those who oppos'd him, asserting, that nothing made them his Enemies, but because they were not gratified with Places and Employments.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 386.

*Dissertation upon Parties continued.*  
(See p. 570.)

NOTHING is more useful, nothing more necessary, in the Conduct of publick Affairs, than a just Discernment of Spirits. A Want of this, if I am not mistaken, defeated the Designs of those, who prosecuted with so much Vigour the *Popish Plot*, and the *Exclusion of the Duke of York*. Several of them were Men of very great Abilities; and yet we shall have no Reason to be surprized that they fail'd in this Point, if we reflect how unfit even the greatest Genius is to discern the Spirit of others, when he hath once overheated his own. All Men are fallible; but here lies the Difference: Some Men, such as I have just mentioned, crossed by Difficulties, press'd by Exigencies, transported by their own Passions, or by the Passions of those, who fight under their Banner, may now and then deviate into Error of long and fatal Consequence. But there are some Men, who never deviate into the Road of good Sense; who, cross'd by no Difficulties,



faculties, press'd by no Exigencies, meeting scarce Opposition enough to excite their Industry, and guiding a tame, well tutor'd Flock, that follow their *Bell-weather* obstinately, but never tread on his Heels; there are Men, I say, whose special Privilege it is to proceed with all these Advantages, deliberately and superciliously, from Blunder to Blunder from Year to Year, in one perpetual Maze of confused, incoherent, inconsistent, unmeaning Schemes of Business.

I return to those of the *former Class*, to the Men, who led the *Whig-Party*, at its first Appearance, in the Time of K. *Charles II.* The Foundation, upon which they built all their Hopes of Success, was this; that they should frighten and force the King into a Compliance with them; but they did not enough consider that the Methods they took were equally proper to frighten and force a great Part of the Nation from them, by Reason of the particular Circumstances of that Time. They did not enough consider that when they began to put their Designs in Execution, scarce twenty Years had passed from the *Restoration*; and that the highest Principles, in Favour of the *Church* and the *Monarchy*, had prevailed almost universally, during one Half of that Time, and very generally during the other Half; that they had the accidental Passions of the People for them, but the settled Habits of Thinking against them; that they were going off from a *broad* to a *narrow Bottom*, from the *Nation* to a *Part of the Nation*; and this at a Time, when they wanted a more than ordinary Concurrence of the *whole Body*. They did not enough consider that they were changing the very Nature of their *Party*, and giving an Opportunity to the *Court*, which was then become, in the strict Sense of the Word, a *Faction*, to grow up into a *Party* again, and such

a *Party* as would divide, at least, the People with them, upon Principles plausible in those Days, and sufficient to raise a Spirit, capable to disappoint all their Endeavours.

The great Event of the Discovery A of the *Popish Plot* made the *Church* and the *Dissenters* continue to run into one, as they had begun to do before; and the sole Division of *Parties* was, that of the *Court* and *Country*, whilst the *long Parliament* lasted. But still it was evident with how delicate an Hand every Thing, that related to our *former Disputes*, required to be touch'd. It was evident that the least Alarm given to the *Church*, or to those, who valued themselves on the Principles of *Loyalty* then in Fashion, would be sufficient to open those Wounds, which were just skinn'd over, and to raise two new *Parties* out of the Ashes of the old.

In the Year 1676, before we have Grounds sufficient to affirm that the Design of excluding the D. of *York* was form'd, but not before we have Reason to suspect it might be in the Thoughts of several, those who stood foremost in the Opposition to the *Court*, were very industrious to procure a Dissolution of the *long Parliament*. This *Parliament* had pushed a strict and thorough Examination into the *Popish Plot*, with great Sincerity and Zeal. Nay, the Project of the *Exclusion* had been started, tho' not prosecuted, in the last Session. May we not take it for granted however that they, who were now resolved to carry the *Exclusion* in the Manner in which they soon attempted it, and who foresaw by Consequence, the Difficulties that would be opposed to them, and the strong Measures they should be obliged to pursue, in order to overcome these Difficulties; I say, might not they think this *Parliament* much less proper than any other, to engage and persist in such Measures?

The *Dissenters*, who had been long persecuted by the *Parliament*, and bantered and abused by the *Court*, were encouraged by the Conjunction to lift up their Heads. They took Advantage of the Horror and Indignation, which the Discovery of the *Popish Plot*, and the Use made of this Discovery had raised all over the Kingdom. They could not be more zealous in this Cause than the Members of the *establish'd Church* had shewn themselves to be; but they cry'd, perhaps, louder for it. In short, whatever their Management was, or however they were abetted, certain it is that they were very active, and very successful too, in the Elections of the *Parliaments*, which followed the *long Parliament*, according to *Rapin*, who asserts that many of the Members, chosen into the House of Commons, were *Presbyterians*. Bishop *Burnet* owns that many began now to declare openly in Favour of the Non-Conformists; that upon this the Non-Conformists behaved themselves very indecently; that they fell severely on the Body of the Clergy; and that they made the Bishops and Clergy apprehend that a Rebellion, and with it the pulling the Church to Pieces, was design'd. This gave an Alarm to the Clergy, and set them to make Parallels between the late and the present Times; and to infuse the Fears and Passions, which agitated them, into the Nation.

At the same Time, that these Jealousies of a Design to destroy the Church prevailed, others prevailed likewise of a Design to alter the Government of the State; of a Design not only against the Successor, but against the Possessor of the Crown. Many well-meaning Men, says Bishop *Burnet*, began to dislike these Practices, and to apprehend that a Change of Government was designed. I quote this Passage, not to shew what was really designed, but what was apprehended; for as the Distinction of

*Whig* and *Tory* subsisted long after the real Differences were extinguished, so were these Parties at first divided, not so much by Overt-acts committed, as by the Apprehensions, which each of them entertained of the Intentions of the other.

*Whig* and *Tory* were now formed into Parties; but I think they were not now, nor at any other Time, what they believed one another, nor what they have been represented by their Enemies, nay by their Friends. The *Whigs* were not *Roundheads*, tho' the Measures they pursued being stronger than the Temper of the Nation would then bear, gave Occasion to the Suspicions I have mentioned. The *Tories* were not *Cavaliers*, tho' they took the Alarm so sudden and so warm for the Church and the King; and tho' they carried the Principles in Favour of the King, at least, whilst the Heat of their Contests with the opposite Party lasted, higher than they had been ever carried before. The *Whigs* were not *Dissenters*, nor *Republicans*, tho' they favoured the former, and tho' some inconsiderable Remains of the latter might find Shelter in their Party. The *Tories* had no Disposition to become *Slaves* or *Papists*, tho' they abetted the Exercise of an exorbitant Power by the Crown, and tho' they supported the Pretensions of a *Popish Successor* to it.

*London Journal*, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 753.

MR. D'Anvers having told us a Story from Taunton, which he says is credibly reported, that a few Men who had it in their Power to turn the Election of a Mayor, bravely refused two thousand Pounds for their Votes: (See p. 578.) I will tell him another Story (says Osborne) from a Borough, where the Electors, very few in Number, more bravely refused ten thousand Pounds, which an Anti-Courtier, who came from London on purpose, offered to put into



into the Hands of one of their Al—n, if he would promise to choose two Men of his Nomination: And this Relation I had from the Mouth of the Al——n himself, who is a Person of great Veracity. These are the Men who roar against *Bribery and Corruption!*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 269.

Of Curiosity.

**A**S Curiosity is a Passion peculiar to rational Beings, it has a Power over both Sexes, and is prevalent in all Degrees of Mankind. We may view it in the *Clown* as well as the *Courtier*, and *Tradesman* as the *Philosopher*: It is observ'd as one of the first Passions we discover after our Coming into Life, and one of the last we retain in departing from it: An Instance of the first we have even in new-born Infants; and of the latter, so very remarkable a one as that of *Solon*, who as he lay dying, seeing some of his Friends, who stood round the Bed, *whispering*; from his Curiosity alone recall'd so much of his Spirits, as to raise himself up, and to ask what they *whisper'd* about.

Useful Curiosity excites an earnest Desire of Knowledge, an Improvement in *Wisdom*, and the Discovery of such Things which will be of Service to our Country and Fellow Creatures. From this Principle all Arts and Sciences, and all the useful Discoveries which have ever been made, took their Rise. Tully somewhere observes, a wise Man cannot resist the Temptations of Curiosity; and illustrates it with a Passage from *Homer*, in the Voyage of *Ulysses*; where the *Syrens* did not tempt that wise Man to retard his Course, by the Sweetness of their Voice and the Harmony of their Notes, but by their Promise of discovering such hidden Things which otherways he could not attain to.

The ridiculous Curiosity of Mankind, is as strong as the other: It will warmly engage Men in Enquiries

which no way relate to them, and make them miserable by searching after an impertinent Knowledge.

Curiosity is no where more prevalent than in the Female Sex, and their Desire generally turns on Things, which if known, would give them the greatest Uneasiness: The continual Resort of Ladies to the late deaf and dumb Campbell is an evident Proof of it. This impertinent Part of Curiosity is ever hurrying some of the fair Sex to Fortune-Tellers, Astrologers, and Cunning Women, and occasions more Uneasiness in private Families, than any Foible whatsoever. Flavia, the best-natur'd Creature living, of herself, has been in her *Airs*, Scolding her Chambermaid, Rattling off her Footman, and Flouncing at her Lovers, ever since she paid a Visit to a learned Adept in Hand-Alley. The wise Gentleman it seems told her she was to marry a tallish Gentleman; and Mr. Dapper, the Person she likes, will in no manner answer to the Description.

Weekly Register, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 195.

Review of the publick Buildings of London and Westminster, continued from p. 576.

**I** Am exceedingly pleas'd with the Frontry of the first Court of *Somerſet-Houſe* next the *Strand*, as it affords us a View of the first Dawning of Taste in *England*; this being the only Fabrick, that I know of, which deviates ever so little from the *Gothique*, or imitates ever so remotely the Manner of the Antients: Here are Columns, Arches, and Cornice that appear to have some Meaning, and if Proportions are neglected, if there is a strange Mixture of Barbarism and Splendour in it, the Mistakes admit of great Alleviations: In all Probability the Architect was an *Englishman*, and this his first Attempt to refine on his Predecessors: The new Front next the Gardens has greatly the Advantage of

of the old: nothing can be conceiv'd more in Taste, or better calculated to answer the View from the Water; and yet even here we have the Mortification to see it left unfinish'd.

*York-Stairs* is the most perfect Piece of Building that does Honour to the Name of *Inigo Jones*: 'Tis plann'd in so exquisite a Taste, form'd of such equal and harmonious Parts, and adorn'd with such proper and elegant Decorations, that nothing can be censured, or added. 'Tis at once, happy in its Situation, beyond Comparison, and fancied in a Style exactly suited to that Situation. The *Rock-work*, or *Rustick*, can never be better introduc'd than in Buildings by the Side of Water.

*Northumberland-House* is very much in the *Gothick* Taste, and, of Course, cannot be suppos'd very elegant; and yet there is a Grandeur and Majesty in it that strikes every Spectator with a Veneration for it: This is owing intirely to the Simplicity of its Parts, the Greatness of its Extent, and the romantick Air of the four Towers at the Angles.

The Statue at *Charing-Cross* is well plac'd; the Pedestal is finely elevated, and the Horse full of Fire and Spirit; but the Man is ill design'd, and as tamely executed: There is nothing of Expression in the Face, nor Character in the Figure, and tho' it may be vulgarly admir'd, it ought to be generally condemn'd.

The new *Admiralty* was erected on a Spot of Ground, which afforded the *Architect* room for all the Beauties his Imagination could suggest; how he has succeeded, the Building is a standing Evidence; and very much concern'd I am to see a Pile of that Dignity and Importance, like to continue a lasting Reproach of our national Want of Taste.

The majestick Sample, *Inigo Jones* has given of his Art in the *Banqueting-House* at *Whitehall*, is a continued Persuasive to incline us to wish for

the rest of that magnificent Pile, which this was intended to be so inconsiderable a Part: To be sure this could be effected, *Britain* might boast of a Palace, which might exceed even the proud *Versailles*.

A Tho' the old *Gothique Gate*, which stands in the Middle of the Street, and opposite to *Whitehall*, is a Sort of an Incumbrance to the Way, yet it has something so venerable in its Figure, and has so fine an Effect on the Landscape from the other Side of the *Park*, that I should lament as much to see it pull'd down, as to see a worse erected in its Room.

C As the Affair of *Tindall's Will* has made some Noise, and we have formerly taken some Notice of it (See p. 501, 516.) it may not be altogether improper to insert the following,

*Grubstreet Journal*, Dec. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 206.

#### *Dr. Tindall's Will.*

D I *Matthew Tindall*, do make this my last Will and Testament in Manner following: I give and bequeath unto my Servant, *Hannab Anthony*, if she live with me at the Time of my Decease, the Sum of Fifty-Two Pounds Ten Shillings; and also I give and bequeath unto *Eustace Budgell*, Esq; the Sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Pounds, that his great Talents may serve his Country. I give and bequeath unto the Widow, *Lucy Price*, the Translation of *Rapin's History of England* in fifteen Volumes by my Nephew *Tindall*: I give and bequeath unto *Eustace Budgell*, Esq; my Strong-Box, my Diamond Ring, and all my Manuscript Books, Papers and Writings; and I do hereby desire the said *Eustace Budgell* to print the second Part of *Christianity as old as the Creation*, and also my other Works collected in a Volume, of which I will give him a List, if I should not live to print them myself; and I do hereby make the said *Eustace Budgell*



*Budgell* my Executor, to the End that no Person whatsoever may have any Power over, or any [Thing] to do with my said Books, Papers and Writings. And I do make my Nephew, *Nicholas Tindal*, my residuary Legatee, and my Executor, and I do revoke all former Wills by me made. In Witness whereof I do hereunto put my Hand and Seal this Seventh Day of *August*, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three.

MAT. TINDAL.

Signed, sealed and published in the Presence of Margaret Leigh, Samuel Tuckey.

Mr. *Tindal* has declared his Suspicions concerning this Paper on many Accounts. 1. For the Style so different from his Uncle's. 2. For the strange Expression concerning Mr. *Budgell*. 3. For the Omission of a Word. 4. For being writ all with Mrs. *Price's* own Hand, and witness'd by Mr. B's Footman, and the Woman of the House (whose Lodgings were recommended and hir'd for the Doctor by Mr. B.) 5. More particularly for the extravagant Legacy, so contrary to what his Uncle had lately told him, to his frequent and express Declarations, and to his real Will witness'd by Gentlemen who are ready to attest it, and perus'd by a Friend of the Doctor's about six Weeks before.

*Fog's Journal*, Dec. 8. N° 266.

*The Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine.*

IT is worth observing (says *Fog*) that the *Mazarinians* distinguish'd their Opposers by the Name of the discontented Faction, sometimes the Malecontents, and sometimes the vile Incendiaries; it will be therefore necessary to shew of what this Faction was composed.

First then, they consisted of the greatest Part of the antient Nobility,

who looked upon it as a high Indignity to serve under so base and low a Fellow, and therefore during his whole Administration cou'd never be prevail'd on to accept of any Employments. Secondly, they consisted of others, who had accepted Employments, but had resign'd them again, rather than join in his destructive Measures. Thirdly, it consisted of the whole Body of the Gentry, who opposed him from that generous Principle, which animates every Breast which is warm with the Love of its Country. Next, it consisted of the Merchants, and Men of Trade; to which may be added, the whole Mass of the common People, who had paid dearly for his Blunders, and long smarted for the Severities of a scandalous Administration.

Let us next examine, who they were that supported this worthy Personage in his Greatness. They were at first a Kind of Things, for I will not call them Men, who inheriting great Wealth, some of them from the successful Knavery of their Fathers, wanted Honours to make them shine in the World; I beg Pardon, I shou'd have said Titles, for Honour was the Thing in the World they desir'd least to be acquainted with; these constantly cring'd about the Minister, and gave him all their Interest, a Kind of Animals that would have given up their little dirty Souls to be call'd *my Lord*, and have sold every Thing which is dear to Men of Honour, for the vain Distinction of strutting with a bit of Ribbon tied to their Tails. They were next a few mean-spirited Nobles, whose boasted Descent and high Titles did not hinder them from acting the Part of Slaves towards this Man. They were a few profligate Prelates, who would have gone thro' thick and thin in the Service of the Devil, in order to gratify that holy Virtue call'd Avarice. They were all those, who had enrich'd themselves by publick Frauds

Frauds and Cheats upon the People, who adher'd to him, because he was able as well as willing to protect them. Lastly, they were a Rabble of Custom-House Officers, Excisemen, and Informers, to which may be added, all those that deserv'd to be hang'd.

The Consequence of *Mazarine's* Proceedings was, that a Kind of Lethargy seiz'd the whole Nation, a Distemper (says Cardinal *de Retz*) that is scarce ever observ'd to visit a Patient till after he has suffered long and grievous Pains. The Nobility seem'd to be content, that they were suffered to sleep quietly in their Beds at Night, and allow'd to waste their Days in Luxury, a Vice that had been introduc'd, and most industriously encourag'd by those in the Government. The common People had been so harass'd with Taxes and Excises, that they almost lay down under the Burthen; nay, the very Spirit of the Parliament of *Paris* seem'd to be broke.

However, an Accident happen'd, which rous'd the whole Nation. In the Year 1647, or thereabouts, the good Cardinal dress'd up an Edict, called the *Edict of the Tarife*, by which an *Excise* was to be laid on all the Goods, which enter'd the City of *Paris*; which Edict he found Means of getting register'd in the *Court of Aids*. The Ministers were about putting this Edict in Execution when the Parliament took the Alarm: The Ministers hearing that they began to be awake, thought to amuse them, and lull them to sleep again, by laying the Edict before them to be examin'd. And it was resolv'd it should be understood, that their only examining it was, acknowledging that the *Court of Aids* had a Right to verify Edicts; but see the Cardinal's Disappointment; they did examine it, and found it so abominable, that they published a Manifesto in their own Name, directed to

all the Subjects, forbidding them to yield Obedience to the said Edict, or pay a Farthing that should be demanded of them by Virtue of it, condemning it as arbitrary, oppressive and illegal.

As soon as this News was spread A over the Kingdom, the People were rais'd to an extraordinary Pitch of Joy: those who but a little before couch'd under the Weight of arbitrary Power, now dream'd of nothing but recovering their ancient Liberties. But how cou'd this be done? B as long as the very Court itself (as Cardinal *De Retz* observes) was a Slave to the Minister, no Good was to be expected; therefore unless they could put the Colossus down they did nothing; for which Reason the Parliaments of the several Provinces, C the Magistrates of the great Cities, and the People without Disguise, entered into Measures to chase this Beast of Prey out of the Kingdom. When Things came to this Pass, the Court thought fit to send him away; or rather he thought fit to withdraw D himself; and the Parliament received the most solemn Assurances, not only from the Ministers, but from the Queen Regent herself, that he never should be allowed to return, at the very Time that Intrigues were forming with Princes abroad, and Cabals at home, to make a Party to support him, as soon as he should be returned: In fine, he was twice sent away, and twice brought back again, in spite of the whole Kingdom.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 3. N<sup>o</sup> 387.

#### *Of Publick Hatred.*

NEMO repente fit turpissimus, is a trite, but true Observation; to which we may with equal Truth add, that no Man is at once willing to be thought so. Neither G Men nor Women slight Reputation, till they have first lost it. Those Vices, to which their Passions prompt them,



them, they try by their Art to conceal from the Publick; and they still pay to Virtue the Tribute of Hypocrisy, till being detected either by the Nature, or Repetition of their Crimes; they have no other Resource, but to make open War upon Virtue, that had first renounced them for her Subjects. It is then, that they enjoy, tho' against their Will, the Sweets of their infamous Liberty; it is then, that they give a Loose to their profligate Words and Actions; and it is then, that the flagitious Leisure their Crimes allow them is indefatigably employ'd in corrupting, or ridiculing that Virtue, of which they could no longer preserve even the Appearance.

I cannot represent to myself a greater publick Pest and Nuisance than a Person, who hath set all Decency and Shame at Defiance. The Wretch, who glories in his Crimes, and prides himself in the Notoriety of his Infamy, destroys or infects all, who approach him. He is exasperated by the publick Hatred; and, thus grown desperate with Society, his own Preservation must depend upon corrupting others to be like him, or by Force subduing those, whom he cannot corrupt.

*Oderint, modo timeant*, was the Saying of one of the Tyrants of Antiquity; it is the Principle of them all; and hath justly proved the Ruin of many.

Cardinal de Retz, speaking of an unpopular Queen, who supported a most detested first Minister, says that he could never make her comprehend, much less regard, what was meant by the Publick; and accordingly her Administration, during the long Minority of the King, was one continued Scene of domestick Troubles; occasion'd by the alternate Starts of female Rage and female Fear. She lov'd her Minister only because she knew he was as much hated as herself, and therefore thought

him the properest Instrument for her Designs, as having no Refuge but in her. The Minister chearfully accepted her Favour upon those Terms; and well knowing there could be no Safety for him, whilst there was any Freedom left in a Country, which he had oppress'd and plunder'd, he gave the last mortal Blow to the long-tortur'd Liberties of France.

If we may give Credit to that authentick Piece, the *Enquiry*, the Duke de Ripperda was much in the same Condition, when Prime-Minister of Spain; for amongst other Conversations at Madrid, he is reported by that Author to have delivered himself in the following Manner: *The King's Ministers in Spain, and the whole Spanish Nation are bitter against me; but I laugh at all that. The Queen will protect me. I have done her such Services, that she cannot abandon me.* But notwithstanding the vain Boastings of this Man, he soon fell a Sacrifice to the Resentments of an injur'd People; for the Queen had good Sense enough to discover that she could not protect him any longer, without bringing the King's Affairs into the utmost Distress.

A first Minister, labouring under the Load of universal Hatred, is certainly a Being wholly inconsistent with the Liberties of any Country. The Case is, if possible, still worse, when a Minister not only deserves, but even boasts of the general Hatred he enjoys; when he urges it to his Prince; as a meritorious Claim to his Favour; and avows it to the People, as a just Cause for his Resentment and Revenge; and when he is heard to say publicly, *I have no other Refuge; I know I am desperate; but those who have made me so, shall repent of it.*

It may possibly be objected that publick Hatred may unjustly fall upon an innocent Man. This I absolutely deny, and challenge any Body to give me an Instance where universal

Hatred, or universal Applause ever center'd in any one Man, who did not deserve a very great Share of one, or the other. However, let us, for Argument's Sake, imagine an honest, uncorrupt Minister unjustly hated by the whole Nation. What would be the Conduct of such an unfortunate Person? Would he struggle with the publick Aversion? Surely not; but, more sensible of Calumny than of Danger, would withdraw from the exalted Station, which had, it may be, turned Envy into Hatred. His Sentiments of Honour and Virtue would make him chuse to be the Victim even of publick Injustice, rather than live the Object of publick Indignation; and he would more willingly be executed in Reality, than hang'd in Effigy.

Such were the Sentiments of Tully at a Time, when he enjoy'd the first Place in Rome; and when he was vested with absolute Power. He says to Catiline, *Quo tandem Animo hoc Tibi ferendam putas? Servi mercede mei, si me isto Pacto metuerent, ut Te metuunt omnes Cives tui, Domum meam relinquendam putarem; Tu Tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et si me meis Civibus Injuriam suspectum tam graviter, atque offensum viderem; carere me Aspectu Civium, quam infestis omnium Oculis conspici Mallem: Tu eum Conscientiam scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum, Et jam tibi diu debitum, dubitas quorum Mentes, sensusque vulneras, eorum Adspectum Praesentiamque vitare? Si Te Parentes timerent atque odissent tui, neque Eos ulla Ratione placare posses; ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquod concederes; nunc Te Patria, quae communis est omnium Parens, odit ac metuit; Et jam diu de Te nihil judicat, nisi de Parricidio suo cogitare.*

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 8. N° 270.

Of Plays.

THERE are no Entertainments in themselves more innocent, or

to the Publick more instructive than those of the Theatre. I wou'd not be thought to mean the Grotesque Pantomime, or the Harlequin Productions of the present Age, but the noble Force of Tragedy, which can excite in us an Ambition to be virtuous; or the pleasing Strokes in Comedy, which with Humour, can lash our Vices, and with Satire drive away our Follies: Comedy carries with it such a Vein of Mirth, mix'd with Morality, that I am not surpriz'd at the common Opinion, of chusing to read Tragedy, but to have Comedy exhibited to View. Whatever Indulgence of Mirth may be claim'd from the Nature of Comedy, yet that Writer, who studies only to raise a Laugh, tho' he perhaps may meet with Success, will, by all Men of Sense, be esteemed but a wretched Poet. Those humorous Productions which are distinguish'd by the Name of Farce, tho' they may have something entertaining, and be heighten'd by some Strokes of Satire, cannot raise in us that Pleasure which true Comedy will always afford. It is not the smart Jest, the odd Drollery, or the lively Repartee, but the natural View of Life; the Manners, the Singularity and Humours of Mankind, pleasantly represented, which are alone worthy to be call'd the Entertainments of Comedy. Among all the Comic Writers of our Nation, none has drawn Nature stronger, or put the Follies or Vices of Mankind in a clearer Light than the judicious Ben Jonson, who in all his Plays has not only exhibited Nature, but Nature of the most beautiful Kind, as he not only excites Men to be good, but wou'd make good Men better.

*Weekly Miscellany*, Dec. 8. N° 52.

THIS Paper contains an Extract from a little Book, called *the Apprentice's Vade Mecum*. The Author does not condemn all Plays, but thinks the Stage under proper Regu-



Regulations might be made subservient to excellent Purposes. However, he thinks it highly improper to be frequented by young *Tradesmen* and *Apprentices*, and laments the present shameful *Depravity* of it: And then concludes thus: I know but of one Instance, where the Stage has condescended to make itself useful to the City-Youth, by the dreadful Example of the Artifices of a lewd Woman, and the Seduction of an unwary young Man. I mean, the Play of *George Barnwell*, which has met with the Success that I think it well deserves; and I could be content to compound with the young City Gentry, that they should go to this Play once a Year, if they would condition, not to desire to go oftner, 'till another Play of an equally good Moral and Design were acted.

I cannot forbear observing, that however the Play-Houses at the gay End of the Town may be tolerated for the Amusement of Persons in upper Life, who would not perhaps, as the World now stands, otherwise know what to do with their Time; they must be of pernicious Consequence when set up in the City, or in those Confines of it, where the People of Industry generally inhabit. The Hours of a Play-house, must undoubtedly interfere with the Hours of such Persons Business; and it is next to impossible but that the Minds of the Youth of such an End of the Town must be seduc'd and misled, must be relaxed and unbent, and set above, as they think, the mechanick Business by which they are to get an honest Livelyhood. The Minds of the young Women (or young Ladies, as they are now to be called) will be no less tainted with the Vanities acted on the Stage, and they must be strangely edify'd at the frequent Scenes of the pretty Gentlemen, who are introduc'd with a View to debauch their Morals, and triumph over their Innocence. This must be

a strange School for the Daughters of sober Citizens and Tradesmen, who can have no other View, and ought to have no higher Notion of Living, than what would become the Shops and Business of some honest Tradesmen, who by their concurrent Industry and Oeconomy, must hope to thrive and become useful Members of the Commonwealth.—Instead of inculcating among these Persons such wholesome Rules, to have planted among them an infamous Troop of wretched Strollers, who by our very Laws are deem'd Vagabonds, and a collected String of abandon'd Harlots (for such an House, 'tis probable, will be made up of the very Scum of the others) impudently propagating, by heighten'd Action and Scenical Example, to an *underbred* and *unswary* Audience, Fornication, Adultery, Rapes and Murders, and at best teaching them to despise the Station of Life, to which, or worse, they are inevitably destin'd; this surely must have fatal Effects on the Morals both of Men and Women so circumstanced.

London Journal, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup> 755.

THE Author of the *Review of the Excise-Scheme*, speaking concerning the Right of petitioning and instructing Members of Parliament, says: *It is too well known, by Experience, that Parliaments are neither infallible nor impeccable, but have often run contrary both to the Sense and Interest of the People.* Now, in such a Case, he asks, what is to be done? Whether the Members of the House of Commons are the People's Representatives or not? and, whether, unlike all other Deputies and Trustees, they are absolutely independent of their Principals and Constituents? I beg Leave (says this Writer) to answer these Questions, in the Words of the Famous ALGERNON SYDNEY, who says, (*Discourses on Government*, p. 445.) *I believe that*

*the Powers of every County, City, and Borough of England, are regulated by the general Law to which they have all consented; and, by which they are all made Members of one political Body. This obliges them to proceed with their Delegates in a Manner different from what is used in the United Netherlands, or in Switzerland; amongst those, every Province, City, or Canton, making a distinct Body, independent from any other, and exercising the Sovereign Power within itself, looks upon the rest as Allies, to whom they are bound only by such Acts as they themselves have made; and, when any new Thing, not comprehended in them, happens to arise, they oblige their Delegates to give them an Account of it, and retain the Power of determining those Matters to themselves. 'Tis not so amongst us; every County does not make a distinct Body, having, in itself, a Sovereign Power, but is a Member of that Great Body which comprehends the whole Nation. 'Tis not therefore for Kent or Sussex, Lewes or Maidstone, but for the whole Nation, that the Members chosen for those Places, are sent to serve in Parliament; and tho' it be fit for them, as Friends or Neighbours (as far as may be) to hearken to the Opinion of the Electors for the Information of their Judgments, yet they are not strictly and properly obliged to give an Account of their Actions to any, unless the whole Body of the Nation for which they serve, could be assembled. This being impracticable, the only Punishment to which they are subject, if they betray their Trust, is Scorn, Infamy, Hatred, and an Assurance of being rejected when they shall again seek the same Honour of being chosen Representatives.*

*Fog's Journal, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup> 267.*

**A**FTER some Account of a Pamphlet, intitled, *Some Reasons*

*for continuing the present Parliament,* which this Writer says, has been honour'd in the same Manner with other Pieces, viz, dispers'd in the Country by Postmasters and Excisemen; he proceeds thus: To say the Truth, our Pamphleteer has not urged half so much in Vindication of his new Scheme, as the Subject would fairly have admitted. At least I imagine, that I could furnish him with fitter Materials for a Panegyrick, and particularly could suggest to him a Topic of Praise, which would more effectually recommend the present House of Commons to the Favour of the People, than any of those salutary Laws, which he has mentioned. I do not mean any Thing, which our good Representatives have done, but a certain Matter, which they have not done. They have not, they would not pass the late famous *Excise Bill*. And this is sufficient Merit to entitle them to an universal Esteem; those especially among them, who first declared their Abhorrence of that pernicious Project. But tho' I heartily wish that the glorious 204 and 204 more Gentlemen of the same Principles, and the same publick Spirit, may have Seats in Parliament the next Winter; yet I should no longer consider them as Patriots, if they were to take Possession of St. Stephen's Chapel, by their own Authority. The old *English* Constitution was preserv'd by Annual Parliaments: And tho' our publick Affairs are administer'd with great Wisdom, yet I fear they will never flow perfectly smooth and easy, till they return into their antient Channel.

But after all that our Pamphleteer has said about Impeachments, &c. I am under no Apprehensions, that there is any Design to continue the *present Parliament*, beyond the Time limited by the Septennial Act. The great Minister, who has never yet done any one Thing that is illegal or arbitrary, as you may find in the

*Lon-*



*London Journals, Courants, Free-Britons*, and many other Authors of greater Bulk, and equal Veracity, this Man I say, who is so happy in the Affections of the People, and so perfectly easy in his present Situation, cannot possibly need such an extraordinary Support, as my Author would persuade him to make use of. And besides, he has, thro' the whole Course of his Administration, shewn himself so sincere a Friend to the People, that I am persuaded, tho' his great Merit should hereafter be unhappily distress'd, yet he will never incline to add any new Weight to the Prerogative, in order to relieve the Exigency of his own Affairs. But some future Minister may arise among us, who may attempt to govern by a new Set of Politicks, and found his whole Power in Corruption: Who, when he finds himself universally detested, may endeavour his own Preservation, by a Subversion of our Liberties. 'Tis therefore highly incumbent on us to be upon our Guard. And we may be assured, that as long as the present glorious Constitution shall subsist, we cannot be hurt either by foreign or domestick Enemies; we may defeat any Designs, that may be formed against us. And however we may be alarmed by the Clamour and Menaces of our Adversaries, yet we need not fear, that our trading Cities will fall to the Ground, only because a few embroider'd Slaves, or a String of Party-coloured Priests should be ordered to walk round them and blow their Rams Horns.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup> 389.

*Of publick Contempt and Ridicule.*

I Will assert, says this Author, that no Man was ever *universally contemptible*, or *ridiculous*, without deserving it. Wit and Humour may, indeed, heighten the Colouring, but

cannot alter the Proportions.

The late Lord *Shaftsbury* asserts, that *Ridicule* is the surest Test of *Truth* and *real Worth*; because it will never hold, where it is not just; and, instead of wounding the *Object*, recoils upon the *Author*.

*Contempt* and *Ridicule* are very near a-kin, with this Difference only, that a Man may be very *contemptible*, without being *ridiculous*, but cannot be very *ridiculous*, without being *contemptible*; *Contempt* arising from a Privation of good Qualities; *Ridicule* from an Affectation of them. Thus a *Fool*, or a *Blockhead*, is only *contemptible*, whilst he confines himself within his own Dominions of Ignorance and Dullness; but if he presumes to step into the Regions of Wit, or Learning, he immediately becomes *ridiculous* into the Bargain; and thus a *Fellow of eminent Incapacity and illiberal Manners*, who pretends to Business, or Politeness, rises from a solid Object of *Contempt* into a shining one of *Ridicule*.

The greater the Distance between the *real* and the *affected Qualifications*, the stronger is the Contrast, and the higher the *Ridicule*. The *Ass* in the *Lion's Skin* was much more *ridiculous* than he would have been, if he had contented himself with assuming the Kindred Appearance of an *Horse*. This will ever be the Case of those, who, being form'd by Nature for the *meanest Functions of Life*, absurdly aim, and sometimes unaccountably arrive at the *greatest*. The Deformity of a *Beau*, the Petulance of a *Coxcomb*, the Ignorance of a *Pedant*, and the Cowardice of a *Bully*, furnish only Entertainment and Laughter to private Circles; but the impenetrable Head, and the Porterly Manners of a *Statesman* and a *Courtier* are glaring Objects of national and universal Mirth. I once knew a Man so form'd by Nature for *Dirt* and *ill Manners*, that they almost became

came him; and he grew *ridiculous* by putting on *Civility* and *clean Linnen*.

Dr. South remarks that many a Man bath run his Head (as he calls it) unsuccessfully against a Pulpit, who might have done his Country good Service at a Plough-Tail. If this Observation holds true in the Church, as it certainly does, it is not less so in the State; where we have sometimes seen the Country endanger'd by the Heads of those, who were by Nature intended to have improved it with their Hands.

Let us suppose Men, born with Talents below the Vulgar, and those puzzled and perplexed, and not improved by a laborious Application, advanc'd to high Stations only by Birth, or some whimsical Concurrency of Circumstances; rather bewilder'd in the Mazes, than engaged in the Dispatch of Business; wallowing in Papers, of which they neither comprehend the Substance, nor understand the Language; whose bodily Hurry in vain endeavours to compensate the Sluggishness of their Minds; whose Eloquence is only a Profusion of misplaced and unconnected Words; and whose Politeness consists in the Vehemence of a rustick and ungentelemanly Address; — when such People pretend to the Conduct of Affairs, the Dignity of Employments, or the good Breeding of a Court, they become the Objects of universal Contempt and Ridicule.

This is not the worst. They are not only the Cause of *national Mirth*, but of *national Misfortunes* too. Men, who can mistake themselves so grossly, are not only capable of mistaking most other things as much, but rather incapable of not mistaking every Thing. Where they mean to strike Terror, they create Mirth. Harmless Squadrons convey their Threats, and silent Cannons proclaim their Glory. Mistaken Interests are the Basis of their Negotiations, and inevitable War the

necessary and immediate Consequence of their *Treaties of Peace*.

An Administration, in such shameful Circumstances, cannot subsist long; but especially if, by an uncommon Fatality, some Members of it join the publick Hatred to the publick Contempt acquired by the others. It must then inevitably yield to the seldom-united Attacks of *national Ridicule* and *national Odium*.

I cannot conclude, without congratulating my Country and my Countrymen, that this is not our Case. On the contrary, our happy Administration is so admirably constituted, the several Parts so artfully sorted, and so closely cemented, that, like a choice Piece of *Mosaick*, it presents you all together with the perfect Images of *Popularity* and *Dignity*; and I hope it may be said, without the least Suspicion of Adulation, that our present Ministry is a Ministry without a Precedent.

*Weekly Register*, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup>. 197.

D The former Subject continued. (See p. 613.)

THE Duke of Montagu's new House was intended to be plain and simple, but I presume, at the same Time, beautiful and harmonious; and yet it appears to me heavy and insipid; loaded with Roof, and incumber'd with irregular Offices.

His Grace of Richmond's is next, and has greatly the Advantage of its Neighbour; there is something of Manner, as well as Simplicity in this; it satisfies the Eye, and answers in the Prospect: And yet even here the Entrance is intolerable; not only because 'tis bad in itself, but because it hides all the lower Part of the House.

I must take Notice of the brazen Statue, erected here in Honour of James II. The Attitude is fine, the Manner free and easy, the Execution finish'd and perfect, and the Expression



tion in the Face inimitable: It explains the very Soul of that unhappy Monarch, and is therefore as valuable as if it commemorated the Features, and Form of a Hero.

We'll now step into the *Park*, where we shall see a House in the finest Situation, with the whole Canal and Park in Prospect; and yet so obscur'd with Trees, that, except in the Garrets, it can't have the Advantage of either.

Hard by, the new *Treasury* is erecting, and, if we may judge by the Foundation, of Stone too: I hope it will be grand and magnificent; it will have a glorious Area before it, and will be seen to the utmost Perfection, from the other Side of the *Park*.

About half Way along the *Mall*, *Westminster-Abbey* appears in Prospect over the Tops of the Trees, in the most picturesque Manner imaginable: The fine Green of the *Park* itself, the Canal, the Island, and another City arising beyond all, is a View of such a Nature, as few Places in the World can parallel.

*Carlton-House*, now belonging to his Royal Highness, is most delightfully situated for a Place of elegant and courtly Pleasure: But the Building itself is lame and poor.

*Marlborough-House* is another Instance of great Expence, but no Taste: It consists only of a Range of Windows or two; a certain Quantity of unmeaning Stone, and a Weight of Chimnies over all, enough to sink the Roof to the Foundation.

'Tis with no small Concern, I am oblig'd to own that the Royal Palace of the *British Kings* is so far from having one single Beauty to recommend it, that 'tis at once the Contempt of foreign Nations, and the Disgrace of our own.

*Buckingham-House* attracts more Eyes, and has more Admirers, than almost any other about Town; not that 'tis in Fact the most beautiful, but because it appears so; an Advan-

tage which it derives only from its Situation, and the Liberty it allows the Spectator of seeing it in what Point of View he pleases. The late Duke's Judgment is certainly to be applauded much, for chusing his Ground so well. 'Tis owing to him, that the House has, at once, the Advantage of the triple Vista along the *Mall*, the Air of *Constitution-Hill*, the Prospect of *Chelsea-Fields*, terminated with the Hills of *Surrey*, and a most delightful View of the *Canal*, with the Landscape on either Side, and the *Banqueting-House* at *Whitehall* to finish and adorn the Whole.

*The Auditor being just reviv'd, we shall give our Readers the following Reflections, out of one of them, upon the Nature and Powers of Brutes.*

IF Brutes may be said to do many Things without Deliberation, so do most Men; if we compare their Actions together, every impartial Man must give the Preference to the Brute: It is impossible, but that they must have some secret hidden Ways (to us) of conveying their Sentiments to each other. The Rooks, among a thousand Nests, find their own, and the Kewing of their Young is sensibly distinguish'd by the Old. Among a hundred Lambs, the Ewe conveys its Baaing to its Young, in so particular a Tone, that it is immediately known to them. The Bee so tempers the various Particles of Matter, which they gather from Multitudes of Flowers and Blossoms, into one Mass, so exquisitely nice and perfect, that there is no Difference in the Taste of a hundred Hives. If they were to gather more of one Sort, or another, than was necessary to make so agreeable a Composition, it would spoil the Whole; and to temper it with Salt, to preserve it from Putrefaction, must be by more than mere Instinct. Those Birds which have been brought up in

in a Cage, and never saw a *Nest*, but that in which they were *hatched*, to make them so beautifully as they do, and by certain stated Rules, seems to be performed by a *Reason*, equal, if not superior to *Man's*.

By comparing the Strength, Swift-ness, &c. of *Animals*, with that of *Man*, they appear in a more eminent Degree in the former; and if the Actions of either, are governed by any *internal Principle*, then consequently they are both of the same Denomination, and those Actions which are called *rea-sonable* in *Man*, must be called *rea-sonable* in the *Brute*, or something analogous to it; there are not wanting Instances of such, as *Love*, *Fidelity*, *Compassion*, and a *generous* and *noble* Return of Favours to Men, which have been received by the *Brute* Cre-ation; and there are now some Hun-dreds of Dogs in this Kingdom, that will fight till they die upon the Spot, to protect their Masters. If the in-ternal Faculties of the *Mind* are more clear and conspicuous in some Men than others, it is generally owing to their being *cultivated* and *improved* by Education, &c. and the same Differences are in Animals; some Dogs may be brought to *fetch* and *carry* any Thing, to *dance*, and play a thousand Tricks; and Birds to draw up Water from a little Kind of Well made in their Cage, and to eat their Food out of a *Box*, which they are obliged to open to get at it; it is easy to see the Effects of Prudence, and even *Wisdom*, in these Things.

*Free Briton*, Dec. 19. N<sup>o</sup> 216.

Character of the late L—d B——ke.

**I**T must be confessed, that *where* *Honesty* and *Reputation* are equally set at *Defiance*, *there* will be a *Wretch* beyond Description, most execrable and odious; or if I could draw such a Character, I must take my *Hints*, nay, my *Ideas* and *Words*, from the *Craftsman* of December 8. (See p.

616.) It must be a Person, whose private *Treachery* and *Ingratitude* made him the *Detestation* of *Mankind* to such a Degree, that nothing, but *carrying his Vices into publick Life*, could heighten the *Infamy* of his Character; a Person who, disclaim-  
A ing all Reputation for *Virtue*, threw off its *decent* Appearances in *social* and *domestick* Life, renounced the Ties of *Honour* and *Gratitude*, even to his *best Benefactors*; and, having been raised to the *biggest Trusts* of his  
B Country, deceived and *sacrificed* the publick *Allies*, as he had done his *personal Friends*; destroying the Strength and Safety of this Kingdom; he sold our *Honour* and *Commerce* to purchase himself *Indemnity*; and, having thus *perfidiously* surrendered  
C our *Interests* to our *antient Enemy*, he next endeavoured to give up our *Liberties* even to a *Popish Pretender*; *abjured* that Pretender on his Oath, and *swore Fidelity* to him immediately after having *abjured* him; became his *Servant*, nay, his *Minister*, yet  
D again *abjured* him; nor Mercy could reclaim him to Duty, nor *reiterated Oaths* restrain him to his *Allegiance*; But tho' he returned to his native Air, and became restored to his for-  
E feited Inheritance, he employed both Liberty and Fortune to *distress* the Government of his *forgiving Prince*, and to *disturb* the Peace of his *indul- gent Country*.

*Fog's Journal*, Dec. 22. N<sup>o</sup> 268.

F Concerning the present Prospect of a War.

**T**HIS Paper begins with a Quotation from a Pamphlet, publish'd in 1732, and entitled, *The natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe*, &c. which asserts, That  
G we have now the *Happiness* to see the *Plan of Power* so well design'd, the *Limits* so well bounded, and so strongly *sen'd*, the *several Princes* of Europe so well satisfy'd with their respective



Conditions, so powerfully dispos'd to live peaceably within themselves, and so very far from being interested, or inclined to make Encroachments on their Neighbours, that we may indulge all those Pleasures which good Minds are capable of conceiving on so agreeable a Prospect, since no Season ever beheld a Peace more universal, nor did any Conjunction of Affairs ever promise a Peace more establish'd and lasting. After which Fog proceeds thus,

If any Man is so mad to prefer the Credit of a Parcel of lying News-Papers, to this Ministerial Declaration, let him, I say, perish in his Folly. As for my Part, upon the Faith of this Prediction I bought India Stock at 196, and will not part with a Groat of it till it rise again by the Dissipation of these false Reports. Then, if we add the Veracity of the Ministers of a certain Nation, to their Judgment, this Prediction must appear still the more to be rely'd on; nor has their Industry been less than their Sagacity, they have not trusted the Ship to one Cable, but have bound Europe to Peace by Multitudes of Treaties, as by so many Cords of Love, that if one should unfortunately give way, another might hold. Did not they strengthen the Treaty of Utrecht by that of Hanover, to support the languishing State of F—— against the exorbitant Power of A——a? When the Treaty of Hanover gave way, was it not immediately fortify'd by the Treaty of Seville, and if the Treaty of Seville should fail, the Treaty of Vienna must hold, and if all should prove too weak, and not possible to be splie'd by new explanatory Articles, I don't question but they have a new one ready-twisted to supply the Place of all the rest. Nor have they been less careful to compose Differences among their Neighbours. Who was it that reconcil'd France and Spain? and now behold the comfortable Fruits of their Labours! Europe having nothing to

fear from the formidable Conjunction of Spain and the House of Austria—has not B—— behav'd herself peaceably to all her Neighbours? Has she not taken patiently the Spoiling of her Goods, and being buffeted, never return'd the Blow? Her costly Fleets and Armies have never terrify'd her Neighbours, but serv'd as a pleasant Spectacle and Amusement at Home. Her Capital Ships have serv'd as Tenders to the S—— Navy to increase the Pomp of D—— C—— Entry into Italy. And for all her Services has she ever demanded or accepted any Return, except a Picture set with Diamonds to her Admiral. From all which I conclude, that the Prediction of our English Machiavil (as he calls the Author of the above-mention'd Pamphlet) must be true, and tho' some are so bold as to assert, that there is at present War on the Continent, I affirm the contrary; perhaps there may be some Marches of Troops, but I defy any Man to shew that there has been any Battle, or even an Army or Encampment on the contrary Side. For War without Resistance I take to be a Contradiction.

Craftsman, Dec. 22. N<sup>o</sup> 390.

E. Dissertation on Parties continued. (See p. 610.)

SOME of the worthiest and warmest Men, who were engaged for the Exclusion, complained from the first, of the private Interests and factious Intrigues, which prevailed amongst them. I must confess (says a very considerable Man, who laid down his Life for this Cause afterwards) I must confess, I do not know three Men of a Mind; and that a Spirit of Giddiness reigns amongst us, far beyond any I have ever observed in my Life. Some look who is fittest to succeed,—They are for the most Part divided between the P. of Orange, and the D. of Monmouth. The first hath  
4 Q plainly

plainly the most plausible Title. I need not tell you the Reasons against Monmouth. The strongest for him are, that whoever is opposed to York will have a good Party.

The Tories, who had divided from the others, on Jealousies of Designs to change the Constitution in Church and State, began now to apprehend that the opposite Party might succeed in another View, and set up a King of their own Nomination. Personal Interests were mingled on both Sides with publick Considerations; and the D. of York gained a great Number of Adherents, not by Affection to Him, but by an Aversion to Monmouth; which increased among the Tories, in Proportion as his Popularity increased among the Whigs.

Some, who voted for the Exclusion, were far from being heartily for it; but I have seen good Reasons to believe, that some of those, who voted against it, and declared for Limitations, concurred in the End, tho' they differ'd in the Means; and yet such Men were constantly mark'd out as Favourers of Popery and Enemies to their Country. Thus in the other Party, Men, who had no other View but that of securing their Religion and Liberty, were stigmatiz'd with the opprobrious Names of Fanatick and Republican. Thus it happen'd in those Days; and thus it happens in ours; when any Man, who declares against a certain Person, against whom the Voice of the Nation hath already declared, is sure to be followed by the Cry of Jacobitism, or Republicanism.

The opposite Principles, advanced by the two Parties, were carried higher and higher, as they grew more inflamed; and the Measures they pursued, in order to get the better each of his Adversary, became stronger and stronger, and perhaps equally dangerous. The Meeting of the Parliament at Oxford had a Kind of hostile Appearance; and as soon

as Parliaments were laid aside, which happened on the sudden and indecent Dissolution of this, the Appearances grew worse; it is probable that they, who look'd on the Dangers of a Popish Succession as nearest and greatest, began to cast about how they might secure themselves and their Country against them, by such Methods as extreme Necessity, and nothing but extreme Necessity can authorise. Such Methods were happily pursued and attended with glorious Success, a few Years afterwards, when this Succession had taken Place; and, by taking Place, had justify'd all, that had been said against it, or foreboded of it. But the Attempts, which were wise at one Time, would have been desperate at the other.

Perhaps, little more had passed at this Time, in which they, who became the principal Sacrifices, were any Way concerned, than rash Discourse about dangerous, but crude, indigested Schemes; started by Men of wild Imaginations, or desperate Fortunes; and rather hearkened than assented to; nay, possibly, despised and neglected by them. But the Court, who wanted a Plot to confirm and increase their Party, and to turn the popular Tide in their Favour, took the first Opportunity of having one; which was soon furnished to them by the imprudent but honest Zeal of some, and by the Villainy, as well as Madness of others; and they prosecuted it so severely, with the Help of forward Sheriffs, willing Juries, bold Witnesses and mercenary Judges, that it answered all their Ends.

As this Event dispirited and broke one Party, so it animated and united the other; who being confirmed in their Prejudices against the Whigs, reviv'd the Principles of divine, hereditary Right, passive Obedience and Non-Resistance with greater Zeal than ever; and, the plainest Dictates of Reason were solemnly condemn'd, in Favour of those Principles, by  
learned



learned and reverend Bodies of Men; who little thought that in five Years Time, viz. in 1688, they should act conformably to some of the very Propositions, which now they declared false, seditious and impious.

In short, the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines* were not more animated against each other, than the *Tories* and *Whigs* at this Time; and in such a national Temper, considerable Steps were made towards the Destruction of our Constitution. One of those, which *Rapin* enumerates and insists upon very gravely, can scarce be mentioned without smiling. The King, he says, in order to make his People feel the Slavery he had newly imposed on them, affected to review his Troops; and these Troops amounted, by the Return of the Garrison of Tangier, to 4,000 Men, effective, and well-armed.

But the chief was, giving the Crown such an Influence over the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, as could not fail to destroy their Independence, I mean the Proceedings by *Quo Warranto*, and the other Methods taken to force or persuade the Corporations to surrender their old Charters, and accept new ones, under such Limitations and Conditions, as the King thought fit. These Proceedings were violent; the Judgments upon them arbitrary, and the other Methods employed scandalous. If instead of garbling Corporations by *Prerogative*, the Court could have purchased the Elections by Money, we may reasonably believe that the surer and more silent Way would have been taken. But would the Alarm have been less among all the Friends of Liberty? Certainly not. They would have seen that the End was the same, and have disliked these Means the more, for being less liable to Observation and Clamour. It was reasonable for the Friends of Liberty to expect that Men, who were injured, would complain and seek Relief, on the first favourable Opportunity. But if they had been

corrupted, and the Practice of selling Elections had been once established, I imagine that the Friends of Liberty would have thought the Case more desperate.

But yet it was bad enough; and among all the Excesses, into which the *Tories* ran, their Zeal to support the Methods of garbling Corporations was, in my Opinion, that, which threatened publick Liberty the most. It hath been reproach'd to them by many; but if among those, who reproach'd them, there should be some, who have shared since that Time, in the more dangerous Practice of corrupting Corporations; such Men must have Fronts of Brass, and deserve all the Indignation which is due to Iniquity, aggravated by Impudence.

To conclude, the *Tories* acted on the most abject Principles of Submission to the King; and on those of hereditary Right were zealous for the Succession of a Prince, whose Bigottry rendered him unfit to rule a Protestant and a free People. The *Whigs* maintain'd the Power of Parliament to limit the Succession to the Crown, and avowed the Principle of Resistance; in which they had Law, Example and Reason for them. But then the Fury of Faction was for doing that without Parliament, which could only be legally done by it; and, in order to this, the Principles of Resistance were extended too far; and the hottest Men of the Party taking the Lead, they acted in an extravagant Spirit of Licence, rather than a sober Spirit of Liberty; and the Madness of a Few, little inferior to that of *Cromwell's* Enthusiasts, dishonoured the whole Cause for a Time.

London Journal, Dec. 22. N<sup>o</sup> 756.

THE only Weapons of the Writers against the Ministry, (says *Osborne*) are Misrepresentation and Ridicule, notorious Falshoods and impudent Assertions: They will not content themselves with writing as Enemies

mies; but they will put on the Clothing of *Friends*. A flagrant Instance lies before me, of a Pamphlet, intitled, *Reasons for Continuing the present Parliament*; which was certainly wrote by the *bitterest* Enemy, and most *cruel* Adversary of the Ministry, on purpose to do them all possible Mischief, by giving out, *that they intended to continue the present Parliament*; and yet the Author, Satan-like, puts on the Disguise of a Friend; praises the Ministry, while he thus infamously traduces them; and says, Hail Master! and crucifies.

I should not have taken any Notice of this Prostitute Pamphlet, or the Author, had not *Fog* retailed it with a Preface, false and impudent; for I enquired at the *Post-Office*, and the *Comptroller* assured me, *that there never was one of these Pamphlets at the Office; that he never sent one of them away, nor was ever asked to send them away.* (See p. 620)

The Ministry don't stand in need of any such Artifices. 'Tis affirm'd, indeed, by licentious Writers, that they are under the *universal Hatred* of the People, but without the least Foundation of Truth. The People of *England* are distinguished into *Whigs* and *Tories*: The *Tories*, with their constant Auxiliaries, the *Papists* and *Jacobites*, will be always against every *Whig-Ministry*; so they are not to be considered in the present Case: And, as for the *Whigs*, I may with Truth affirm, that was it fairly put to the Vote, without the least Influence, whether they would have the *present Ministry* continued, or *another* chosen, there would be ten to one on the Side of the Present; they have therefore no Reason to fear a New Parliament. But if it was true, that their Enemies had prejudiced the People so far against them, that they fear'd to fall a Sacrifice to a new Parliament; yet they would choose to be thus sacrificed, rather than sacrifice the Constitution; well knowing,

that 'tis better any particular *Man* should be destroy'd, than the Nation perish.

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 22, N<sup>o</sup> 272.

A *A Caution against the Attempts of witty Debauchees.*

THE Soul of Man is eager after Popularity and Esteem; hence Mankind is shock'd by nothing more than by Contempt; and they who can bear most Uneasinesses, cannot endure to be made the Objects of Jest and Derision: Nothing has more extinguish'd the virtuous Principles in the Minds of young Gentlemen, than their Incapacity of bearing a Jest. When a Man of Wit with a debauch'd Nature, but ingenious Ridicule, attacks a modest Innocence, and exposes a religious Behaviour, the bashful Youth, who is possess'd of those amiable Qualities, is too often put out of Countenance; and not having Philosophy enough to disregard their repeated Raillery, becomes fashionably vicious rather than be esteem'd unpolitely innocent.

To guard against these libertine Wits, and merry Laughers, we should consider whether that Contempt they shew has any just Foundation, or makes us seem contemptible in the Eyes of the prudent Part of Mankind. The Praises of ill Men are in themselves the worst Satires; and, on the other Hand, their Satires are the best Encomiums they can pay. Thus thought Socrates, when, on account of his eminent Virtue, he received in a publick Theatre the Universal Hiss of his Fellow Citizens. He look'd on the Derision and Hisses of wicked or ignorant Men but as a manifest Proof of his own Piety and Merit; and he might justly look on it as such; for no Commendation is so free from Flattery as the Detestation of a wicked Man.

Having said thus much to arm young Gentlemen against the Ridicule



rule of witty Debauchees, I would just give them a Hint, that what is call'd the *best Company* is not the *innocentest* or the *wisest*; and that those commonly styl'd *Men of Figure*, are such as a reasonable Creature would often be ashamed to converse with: The Acquaintance with *Men of Fortune* when *Men of Sense and Virtue*, is what all should be desirous of; but to give up our *Reason* and our *Morality* for the *Honour* of *debauching* with a *Man of Fortune* or *Title*, can be nothing but the *Ridiculous Ambition* of a *Fool*.

N. B. *The Weekly Register of this Day is wholly upon the Subject of St. James's-Park; which, tho' it allows a great Beauty in its present Simplicity, yet thinks it may be greatly improv'd by Art: But as it rather shows what it should be, than what it really is, we think proper, for the Sake of other Things, to pass it by.*

*Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 27. N° 209.*

*An Essay upon Christmas-Pye.*

I Presume I need not say any Thing of the high and grateful Flavour, whereby the *Christmas Pye* recommends itself to the almost universal Taste of both Sexes: But I cannot forbear wondering, since we can be so well furnished with this rich and nourishing Food, that there should be any such Thing as a *Fricassée* or *Ragoût* in the Kingdom; and that we should be so foolishly fond of foreign Fashions, as, at the Expence of our Constitutions, to imitate the Cookery of a fantastical Nation, whose natural Scarcity of Provisions puts them upon Tossing up the little that they have a hundred Ways, to supply, as well as they can, their Want of the *British Plenty*.

There is something in the Crust of this *Pye*, too remarkable to be passed by; I mean the Regularity of

the Figures into which it is usually raised; which seem to owe their Original to the martial Genius of our Nation. For in many of them, the Rules of military Architecture are observed with that Exactness, that each of them would serve for the Model of a Fortification; and a Board of well-raised *Pyes* looks like so many Castles in Miniature. From whence I conjecture, that it might have been anciently the Amusement of our *British Ladies*, while their Spouses and Lovers were engaging their Enemies abroad, to describe in Paste, the glorious Dangers they encountered; and that it might be their Custom to form these *Pyes* from the publick Draughts of the Towns and Castles, against which they expected them to march, that so they might have the Pleasure of Storming and Taking them, in Effigy.

As to the Reason why this Dish is most in Vogue at this Time of the Year, some are of Opinion, that 'tis owing to the Barrenness of the Season; that there being little or no Fruit remaining for any Variety of Tarts, and the Scarcity of Milk denying any Affluence of Cheese-Cake and Custard, therefore the Ladies, being at a Loss for a Dessert, invented this excellent Compound.

But I rather think, from its regularly making its Revolutions with the present Festivity, that it bears a religious Kind of Relation to it, and that from thence it had its Name. What confirms me in this Opinion, is the Opposition which it meets with from the People called Quakers; who distinguish their Feasts at this Time by a certain heretical Sort of Pudding, known by their Name, inveighing against *Christmas Pye*, as an Invention of the *Scarlet Whore of Babylon*, a Hodge Podge of Superstition, Popery, the Devil and all his Works.

I am particularly concerned to take Notice of another Sort of People, who,

who, while they indulge themselves in the free Enjoyment of this excellent Food, are for cutting out the Clergy from having any Share in it; under Pretence that a sweet Tooth and a liquorish Palate are inconsistent with the Sanctity of their Character. Against these Persons, the famous *Bickerstaff* rose up; and with a becoming Zeal, defended the Chaplains of Noblemen, attacked in this tender Point; and asserted their ancient and undoubted Right to *Christmas Pye*. After having exposed the Injustice of such an Encroachment, he rallies those who had been guilty of it, very agreeably. The *Christmas Pye*, says he, is in its own Nature, a Kind of consecrated Cake, and a Badge of Distinction; and yet 'tis often forbidden to the Druid of the Family. Strange! that a Sirloin of Beef, whether boiled or roasted, when entire, is exposed to his utmost Depredations and Incisions; but if minced into small Pieces, and tossed up with Plumbs and Sugar, changes its Property, and forthwith is Meat for his Master.

I must beg Pardon of the Ladies, for presuming to offer them my Thoughts upon a Subject which they must needs understand much better than myself: But if they think I have been impertinent, they may at the same Time take their Revenge upon me, and bring my Dissertation nearer to its Subject, by putting it under the next Pye they raise.

PHILO-CLERICUS.

*Weekly Register*, Dec. 29. N<sup>o</sup> 199.

*Continuation of the Former.* (See p. 622.)

THE House on the left Hand of *King-Street*, and near adjoining to the *Privy-Garden*, has one of the most elegant irregular Views before it of any House in Town: The Street before it forms a very spacious and noble Arca; the fine *Gothique Gate* before-mention'd, breaks the View on one Side, and the other is adorn'd with a Profile of the *Banqueting House* at *Whitehall*; between these the Street is discover'd winding to *Charing-Cross*, and over the Top of the Buildings there,

the Steeple of *St. Martin's*, soften'd by the Distance, ends the View.

And yet, with all these Advantages, the House is a publick Nuisance, as well as all those in *King-Street*, *Channel-Row*, and the intire Space between: Nothing, in the Universe, can be more absurd than so wretched a Communication between two such Cities as *London* and *Westminster*; a Passage which must be frequented by all Foreigners; which is visited even by the Sovereign himself, many Times a Year; which is the Road of all the justiciary Business of the Nation; which is the only Thorough-Fare to the Seat of the Legislature itself, and the Rout of our most pompous Cavalcades and Processions: Surely such a Place as this ought to be made the Centre of all our Elegance and Grandeur: And, to do this effectually, all the Buildings, I have already complain'd of, ought to be levell'd to the Ground, and a Space laid open, from *Privy-Garden* to *Westminster-Hall*, on one Side, and from the West-End of the *Abbey*, to *Story's-Gate* on the other: This should be surrounded with Stone Buildings, all in Taste, raised on a Piazza, or Colonnade, with suitable Decorations: And the Middle should be adorn'd with a Group of Statues, answerable to the Extent of the Circuit round it.

In the new *Parliament-House* to be erected, I should be glad to have both Houses under the same Roof, built on the same Line, exactly opposite to each other, the Seats rang'd theatrically, the Throne in the Midst of one Semi-Circle, the Speaker's Chair in the other; and that, when the King made his Speech, Ways and Means might be found out to remove the Partitions from between the two Houses, and present the whole Parliament of *Britain*, at one View, assembled in the most grand, solemn, and elegant Manner, with the Sovereign at their Head, and all the Decorations round them, which would strike the Spectator dumb with Admiration, at the Profusion of Majesty, which set off, and adorn'd the Whole.

*Westminster-Hall* is remarkable only for being the largest Room in *Europe*, which has no Column to support it: All that is excellent in it, therefore, is to be found in the Contrivance, and Workmanship of the Roof, and, no Doubt, both are truly admirable.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 29. N<sup>o</sup> 391.

*Dissertation upon Parties continued from* (p. 625)

IF *K. Charles* had found the Nation plunged in Corruption; the People chusing their Representatives for Money; and these Representatives, as well as the Nobility, reduced by Luxury to beg the unhallowed Alms of a Court; or to receive the Wages of Iniquity from



from a Minister; if he had found the Nation, I say, in this Condition, he might have dishonoured her abroad, and impoverished and oppressed her at home, tho' he had been the weakest Prince on Earth, and his Ministers the most odious, and contemptible: Our Fathers might have fallen into Circumstances, which compose the very Quintessence of political Misery. They might have sold their Birth-right for Porridge, that was their own.

But this was not the State of the Nation, at the Time we speak of. Such a People, as we then were, could neither be bought nor driven; and I think K. Charles could not have divided and led them, if he had wanted any of the Qualities he possessed. Far from being proud, haughty, or brutal, he had not, says Sir W. Temple, a Grain of Pride or Vanity in his whole Composition; but was the most affable, best-bred Man alive. He treated his Subjects like Noblemen, like Gentlemen, like Freemen, not like Vassals, or Boors. But this was not all. He observed their Temper, and he complied with it. He yielded to them in Points, from which he had determined, and declared too, he would never depart. He gave up to the Murmurs of his People, not one or two such Ministers as may be found almost behind every Desk; but several great and able Men; nay, whole Cabals of such, who had Merit with him, tho' they had none with the Nation. Besides his frequent Concessions, he passed the Test and the Habeas Corpus Bills, and many others for the Publick Benefit.

As soon as the first preparatory Steps were made to the Bill of Exclusion in 1678, he declared himself, in a Speech to his Parliament, ready to pass any Bills to make his People safe in the Reign of his Successor, so they tended not to impeach the Right of Succession, nor the Descent of the Crown in the true Line. The Council had prepared some Expedients; and the Limitations, and other Provisions against a Popish Successor, went a great Way towards binding the Hands of such a Successor, and lodging the Power, taken from him, in the Parliament. But the Scheme of Expedients, debated in the Oxford Parliament, was a real Exclusion from every Thing, but the Title of King. The first Article banish'd the D. of York, during his Life, 500 Miles from England, Scotland and Ireland; and the Tenth excluded him *ipso facto*, if he came into any of these Kingdoms; directed that he should suffer, in this Case, as by the former Bill, and that the Sovereignty should vest forthwith in the Regent, viz. in the Princess of Orange. The Scheme, no Doubt, was built on a manifest Absurdity, and was liable to many Inconveniencies, Difficulties and Dangers; but still it was the utmost, that could be hoped for at that Moment; and the single Consideration, one would think, should have been this; whether united under such

an Act of Parliament, they would not have opposed the Succession of the D. of York, with less Inconveniency, less Difficulty and Danger, than disunited, and with the Laws against them. But the Dye was thrown; and the Leaders of the Whig Party were resolved to let all lie in Confusion (says B. Burnet) rather than barken to any Thing, besides the Exclusion. Obstinacy provoked Obstinacy; and thus the Nation was deliver'd over, on the Death of K. Charles, to the Folly and Madness of his Brother.

It was this, however, that cured the Folly and Madness of Party. As the common Danger approached, the Impressions of Terror, which it made, increased. Whig and Tory then felt them alike, and were brought by them, as drunken Men sometimes are, to their Senses. The proper and real Distinction of the two Parties expired at this Æra; and altho' their Ghosts have continued to haunt and divide us so many Years afterwards, yet there neither is, nor can be any Division of Parties at this Time, reconcileable with common Sense, and common Honesty, among those, who are come on the Stage of the World, under the present Constitution, except those of Churchmen and Dissenters; those of Court and Country.

It has been advanced in Print, and not denied that I know of, that the King speaking with great Earnestness, and with Tears in his Eyes, solemnly protested that whatever his Religion might be, it should only be a private Thing between God and his own Soul; and that no Effect of it should ever appear in the Government.

He made the strongest Declarations in Favour of the Constitution in Church and State, and took the most solemn Engagements to defend and support it. But Bigottry burst thro' all: And this admirable Disposition in the King was encouraged by the State, in which his Brother left and he found the Nation, and by the Complaisance of the Parliament, which he called soon after his Accession. The D. of Monmouth's Expedition into England, and the Earl of Argyle's into Scotland, were so far from affording the Nation any Opportunity of mending their Condition, that the Declaration of the former might draw some of the Dissenters to his Standard, as it did; but was calculated to drive the Tory Party, most of the Whigs, and in short the Bulk of the People from him. The Declaration of the latter was founded in the solemn League and Covenant; and gave so much Reason to apprehend that a Revival of the same Principles, and a Renewal of the same Tyranny was intended, that we cannot wonder it had no better an Effect; tho' we lament the Fate of a worthy and gallant Man, whose Crime was refusing a Test, that should never have been imposed on Protestants and Freemen, and who had been driven into these extreme Resolutions by a Series of unjust and tyrannical Usage.

The Parliament suffered themselves to be drawn to the Brink of the Precipice; but there they

they stopped. They would not cast themselves headlong down; and because they would not, the *King* quarrelled with them; lost the 700,000 *l.* they had voted, rather than suffer them to sit any longer; and never met them more.

Things hastened now to a Decision. The *King's* Designs were openly avowed, and desperately pushed. The Church of *England* opposed them, with the utmost Vigour. The *Dissenters* were cajoled by the *Court*; and they, who had been ready to take Arms against *K. Charles*, because he was unwilling to exclude his *Brother*; and who had taken Arms against *this Prince*, since he was on the Throne, became the Abettors of his Usurpations, by their approving the Exercise of a *dispensing Power*. Let us reverence Truth therefore, and condemn the *Dissenters* as frankly, on this Occasion, as we have condemn'd the Members of the *Church of England* on others.

The *Revolution* soon followed. Many of the most distinguished *Tories*, some of those, who had carried highest the Doctrines of *passive Obedience and Non-Resistance*, were engag'd in it; and the whole Nation was ripe for it. The *Whigs* were zealous in the same Cause; but their Zeal was not such as, I think, it had been some Years before; a *Zeal without Knowledge*; I mean, that it was better tempered, and more prudently conducted. The *Revolution* was a Fire, which purged off the Dross of both *Parties*; and the Dross being purged off, they appeared to be the same Metal, and answered the same Standard.

*Fog's Journal*, Dec. 29. N<sup>o</sup> 269.

*Advice to the Freeholders, Citizens, and Freemen of Dublin.*

*Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,*

WHEN the Ship is in Danger of sinking, all Hands must go to the Pump. It is this Consideration that influences me at this Time; and, if you will but consider, that the Affair of the Perpetuity was thrown out but by one Voice the last Session, you will easily conclude with me, that indeed the Ship is in Danger, and that it is high Time to fall to work.

You must know, Gentlemen, that our Parliament have been always so wise to grant their additional Duties, &c. only for short Times; knowing well, that if they were granted for ever, the Courtiers would have no Occasion for Parliaments; and I shrewdly apprehend, if that Set of Men were once made easy on that Point, that you and I might complain very long of Grievances, before they would consent to let us have a Parliament, which might probably call over their Accounts, and enquire into their Conduct.

Now, Sirs, this Affair of the Perpetuity, was to make some Branches of the

Duties perpetual; the Courtiers you must know, carried such a Question the Session before; and if they had carried that of last Session, 'tis very probable the whole Revenue would be made perpetual, in two or three Sessions; in which Case your very humble Servants, Gentlemen, the Courtiers have no farther Occasion for you; and the People must for ever groan under the Oppression of over-bearing Magistrates, without any Hope of seeing a Parliament, from whom they may hope Redress. I leave you, therefore to judge whether it be not now Time for us, to consider well the Person to whom we give our Voices, before we tie ourselves down to any.

Then speaking of those who are unwarily engaged on the wrong Side of the Question, either thro' the Want of Application, or thro' a private Resentment; *he says*, As to the first, I must observe, that if any Man, let his Situation or Fortune be what it will, overlooks a Member of the City thro' Pride; and because he thinks it perhaps below a Person of his Figure to make Application to an honest Butcher or Cobler; I shall despise him worse than I could do a dead Dog.

But this Sort of Pride is seldom met with on Elections: It is frequent that the proudest Men, who lord it over the People at other Times, and who would think themselves undone, if they were known to ask an honest Freeman how his Wife and Family do; it is frequent, I say, even for such Men, in Time of Election, to humble themselves, to mix with the People, to shake Hands with a Freeman, and perhaps to give him a very sweet Kiss; but they have no sooner coaxed us out of our Votes, and carried their Point, than we are as much forgot as if they had never once seen us; up they go to Parliament, laughing at our Credulity; and they have no sooner got there, but perhaps the first Thing they do, is to contrive how they may sell again, to Profit, a poor deluded People, whom they have bought with a few Pots of Ale, and a kind, but deceitful Word.

The late Lord Mayor is guilty of neither of these; he has neither despis'd nor flatter'd us, and has in that high Station behav'd himself agreeable to the Rules of the strictest Virtue; and so is the fittest Person that can be thought of for your Choice.

Do then, my *Fellow Citizens*, lay yourselves close to the Business; let not the Pot of Ale, or the Bottle of choice *French* Claret, bribe you out of your Birth-Right; stand in the Gaps, Gentlemen, and trust no more Men in Employments with your Liberties: This is the Way to do the Work, Gentlemen, and so shall you find Trade revive, Money grow plenty, Taxes become less, and the Commonwealth flourish.

*The*



The two thousand Pounds Bond, or  
a necessary Settlement: A Tale.  
Imitated from *Monfieur de la Fon-  
taine*. (See p. 614.)

THE worst of ills admits a cure,  
And gold's a remedy most sure:  
It saves from noose the robbing swain;  
And cleans the virgin's secret stain.  
But lest the prologue, that's before ye,  
Should be too long — I'll to my story.  
Alderman Pond, a rich old cuss,  
Had scarce been married long enough,  
Before his wife brought forth to light,  
A strapping comely female bright;  
And, to compleat the married joy,  
Soon afterwards produc'd a boy.  
Their dad, to give 'em the best learning,  
As they grew up to quick discerning,  
A tutor took of courtly phrase,  
Genteel, well-bred, and comely grace;  
A man, who knew how to improve  
Each art — but chief the art of love.  
For Cupid taught him, when in France,  
To sing, and play, intrigue, and dance;  
To dress, and act the modern beau,  
En Cavalier from top to toe.  
In order to be miss Kate's suitor,  
Syntax took on him to be tutor,  
That in this pedant-like disguise,  
Her he might court without surmise:  
And he so well fulfill'd his plot,  
That truly all his ends he got.  
Kit seem'd the very queen of May,  
Or the bright off-spring of the day;  
She rival'd ev'ry famous toast,  
And was the city's proudest boast;  
Set ev'ry foppish heart on fire,  
And taught old age how to admire.  
She conn'd her lesson thrice a day,  
(Learning's no lame excuse you'll say:)  
Yet conning such pedantic bits,  
Gave colicks, tooth-achs, fainting fits,  
With shrewd suspicions of the cause  
Of what her real illness was.  
All was discover'd: and her dad,  
Almost with fury half stark mad,  
Thunder'd and bullied, rav'd and tore,  
And vengeance on the tutor swore;  
While he stood trembling at the din,  
In bitter taking for his skin,  
And proffer'd wedlock's galling collar,  
With Kitty his most forward scholar.  
But Pond these offers cou'd not endure,  
She being rich, and he but poor:  
So wedd her to a rich young lobby,  
A silly money-loving booby,  
Who reckons every mortal's sense,  
By what's the number of his pence.  
Great was the portion with her pay'd,  
And large the jointure on her made.  
The fourth moon scarce began to wane,  
And the fifth month usurp'd its reign,

But lackaday Kate's brought to bed  
Of a fine jolly comely jade.  
The husband, quite surpris'd, strait say'd:  
So soon to have the father's fee!  
I'm bit, — I'm bit, — it cannot be:  
In four months time! 'tis scarce yet four:  
I like it not, — the slut's a whore:  
I cannot brook this fruitful tenet,  
She must be surely some worst gener.  
And thus each knotty point a stating  
He stood, the case himself debating.  
At last in a great heat and passion,  
And mighty full of indignation,  
Ran to her father, rav'd and tore,  
Truly he'd be divorc'd, be swore.  
Her father smil'd, and cry'd speak low;  
Thy case was mine some years ago:  
I bullied, and complain'd, like thee,  
To her papa, as you to me;  
Talk'd much of leading separate life,  
And e'en divorcing of my wife.  
The good old man perceiv'd the treason,  
And so to bring me to my reason,  
The pill, tho' 'twas a bitter one,  
He made me swallow glibly down:  
For he knew how to gild it o'er,  
With bond of pounds two thousand more;  
Which his wife's friends for like mischance,  
Did formerly to him advance.  
I ceas'd my plaint, and took the bond,  
And afterwards grew mighty fond.  
Now this same bond may pass (cries he)  
From family to family;  
And always serve in like affair,  
For remedy most sure and rare;  
May-hap you'll want it, son, hereafter,  
When it is time to wed your daughter.  
The son heard all, look'd brisk and gay,  
Took bond, and bow'd, then went his way.  
Heaven guard the pair from such disgraces,  
Having no bond to save their cases.

On the Prince of Orange's Sicknefs.

SERENE as light I saw Britannia sit,  
With peaceful olive-wreath about her head;  
She sat unmov'd, as faw'rite of high heav'n!  
No surging billows dar'd to lash her shores,  
Nor fiery meteors tinge her silver zones.

Urania sung her blest, whilst guardians great  
Possess'd her throne, and fill'd her posts of state.  
Carey's good-natur'd muse has well explain'd  
The mighty bliss which Albion then enjoy'd,  
When from Parnassus late she took her flight.

But see, the prospect lour's, foreboding changel  
Go, bid the man command his loyal muse  
To take a second flight — Who didst thou say  
Had lately blest our isle with visit from  
The Belgic shore? Nassau! yes, sure it was;  
Since then a blackning cloud has thicken'd o'er  
The fairest heaven that e'er a Briton saw,  
And its malign influence pointed at  
This stranger! and has seiz'd the Belgic prince!  
Thus made its terrors spread both wide and far:

For Jove can tell, that ev'ry northern son  
Of liberty can feel great Nassau's pain!  
How passive now, methinks, Britannia looks!  
Trembling for the event; shou'd heav'n be wroth,  
And from his threatening, step to punishment!

Such clouds as rise upon the angry brow  
Of France and Spain; yea, and Sardinia too,  
In strict confederacy, are little things,  
Or bubbles rather, if compar'd to this.  
Lament, ye Britons, and with solemn fast  
Express your penitence to God supreme;  
Invoke! he'll be propitious to your plaint,  
And to his great salvations add one more.

And first, great George, I know thy manly  
Is ever open to the keenest sense [soul]  
Of ills, that threaten to distress mankind,  
Lead on the great solemnity —

Next, follow Caroline, with humble grace;  
Heave up the off'ring of thy pierced soul,  
Perfum'd with incense of superior worth:  
A kind reception may it quickly find  
At the celestial throne —

Your train shall be the whole of ev'ry tribe  
Of truly British race. — We all resolve  
To beatben deities we won't repair;  
Nor altars unto Æsculapius rear;  
But to the Lord of all, we'll bow the knee,  
And ask for life and health of none but he.  
Save from the hand of death; and soon restore  
Thy servant, this illustrious Prince; that he  
May live, long live, the future instrument  
Of mighty deeds, in favour of mankind;  
And we'll ascribe, with ages yet to come,  
To thee unceasing praise, as ever due.

Amen.

Searching after God. A Specimen  
of what will be contain'd in a 2d  
Volume of Dr. Watts's poetical  
Works.

MY God, I love and I adore;  
But souls that love would know thee more.  
Wilt thou forever bide, and stand  
Behind the labours of thy hand?  
Thy hand unseen sustains the Poles  
On which this huge creation rolls:  
The starry arch proclaims thy power,  
Thy pencil glows in every flower:  
In thousand shapes and colours rise  
Thy painted wonders to our eyes:  
While beasts and birds with labouring throats  
Teach us a God in thousand notes.  
The meanest pin in nature's frame  
Marks out some letter of thy name.  
Where sense can reach, or fancy rove,  
From hill to hill, from field to grove,  
Across the waves, around the sky,  
There's not a spot, or deep or high,  
Where the Creator has not trod,  
And left the footstep of a God.

But are his footsteps all that we,  
Poor groveling worms, must know or see?  
Thou maker of my vital frame,  
Unveil thy face, pronounce thy name,  
Shine to my sight, and let the ear  
Which thou hast form'd, thy language bear.  
Where is thy residence? Oh, why  
Dost thou avoid my searching eye,  
My longing sense? Thou great unknown,  
Say, Do the clouds conceal thy throne?  
Divide, ye clouds, and let me see  
The power that gives me leave to be.

Or art thou all diffus'd abroad  
Thro' boundless space a present God,  
Unseen, unheard, yet ever near?  
What shall I do to find thee here?  
Is there not some mysterious art  
To feel thy presence at my heart?  
To hear thy whispers soft and kind  
In holy silence of the mind?  
Then rest, my thoughts; nor longer roam  
In quest of joy, for heaven's at home.

But, Oh, thy beams of warmest love!  
Sure they were made for worlds above.  
How shall my soul her powers extend  
Beyond where time and nature end?  
To reach those heights, thy best abode,  
And meet thy kindest smiles, my God?  
What shall I do? I wait thy call;  
Pronounce the word, my life, my all.  
Oh! for a wing to bear me far  
Beyond the golden morning star!  
Fain wou'd I trace th' immortal way,  
That leads to courts of endless day,  
Where the Creator stands confess'd,  
In his own fairest glories drest.  
Some shining spirit, —

The Wise Lawyer: Or, Fees on  
both Sides strict Justice.

OLD counsellor Double well vers'd in the law,  
Can never consent to lose client or cause;  
Hence oft the wise sage we at Westminster see  
On each side retain'd, and on each side take fee.  
Yet say not too rashly he forfeits his troth,  
To neither be's false when he pleases 'em both.  
While one he will charm by his strenuous bawl,  
He'll gain t'other's cause by not speaking at all.

On the Play-house Dispute at West-  
minster-Hall.

PLAYERS and patentees at law are bot,  
To know who are the beggars, who are not;  
Ye mighty kings and chieftains of the stage,  
On this great point suspend awhile your rage;  
But one year more at Westminster contend,  
And 'scarcely ye'll all be beggars at the end.



Memoriæ sacrum, D. M. T. E. B.  
& L. P. (See p. 614.)

**G**REAT Tindal's gone, the Lord knows  
how, or whither:  
To heaven we hope. 'Tis said Budge sends  
him thither,  
To vend his wit.---How so?---The Bee by this  
Will prove the Doctor's Apotheosis.  
Thus canoniz'd by Budge, sure all men must  
Confess, he dy'd like Socrates the just:  
Fair Lucia this attests,---she saw him rise,  
By swarms of Bees transported to the skies.  
The fact, the prize, the name, in gold shall  
shine:  
Th' Athenians thus stamp'd Socrates divine.  
The oath and emblem's just: Rome's senate thus,  
Made Gods of Cæsar and of Romulus.

Occasion'd by the Free-Gift of a  
Benefit to Mr. Dennis, by the  
Company of his Majesty's Revels.

**U**NASK'D, though pitying players grant  
Kind charity to worth in want;  
So cheap will lawyers plead its cause,  
Or priests deserve the like applause?  
Never while riches blind their eyes,  
And supersede all nature's ties;  
Never till truth and reason reign,  
And true religion live again.

Verses occasion'd by the Former.

**P**RIESTS few, or none, on plays in judgment sit,  
But lawyers in abundance crowd the pit.  
Why then on these are harsh reflections thrown,  
Who fill your pockets, emptying their own?  
When charity you gave to worth in want,  
Theirs was the coin, and yours the boasting cant.  
As weakly you complain of times not near:  
They're just at hand.---- Lo! Tindal's works  
appear.  
By him intbron'd shall truth and reason reign;  
True natural religion live again:  
All things in common then shall all enjoy,  
Nor law, nor gospel their delights annoy.  
Not from the bar, or church the rising age  
The rules of life shall learn, but from the stage.  
From revelation and from law set free,  
The whole wide world one comedy shall be:  
Love's bands alone shall join still happy pairs;  
No lawyers then but wits, no priests but play'rs:  
Continual revels, dance, intrigue, good cheer,  
And Christmas gambols throughout all the year.

The Merry Patriot. A Ballad.

**T**ALK no more of the wars, or the Pa-  
landers king,  
For 'tis of a merrier election I sing:

No battle or massacre, murder or rape,  
No blood to be spilt---but the blood of the grape.  
Derry Down.

A patriot who wanting of something to do,  
To be member of old Alma Mater\* did sue;  
For tho' she to his merits might chance to prove  
cold,  
No exceptions he knew she would make to his gold.  
Derry Down.

She hardly will suffer (quoth he to himself)  
A bribe under plain simple species of pelf;  
But tho' palming of gold she may chance to disown,  
Yet Aurum potabile sure will go down.

Derry Down.  
I'll try then what force there may be in good wine,  
No rhet'rick persuades like the juice of the vine:  
It enlarges the heart and the conscience beside,  
And makes both the feet and the principles slide.

Derry Down.  
Could Burgundy blind but the old mother's sight,  
Who knows but by chance upon me she may light!  
For they that see double find oft to their cost,  
While they strive to avoid it they hit on a post.

Derry Down.  
With dainties of all kinds and prices I'll treat her,  
My election no doubt but she'll palate the better:  
For so the fond mother, when master is ill,  
First gives him a plumb, and then down goes the  
pill.

Derry Down.  
The scheme thus concerted, the wine was sent down,  
The scene it was open'd, and bumpers went round,  
They eat and they drank, and I never shall doubt  
But his health it was drank till his claret was  
out.

Derry Down.  
To all comers and goers he offer'd his brimmers,  
To wigs, tories, jacobites, courtiers and trimmers,  
From the red-hoods that first in procession appear,  
To the white-hoods, like cyphers, that bring up  
the rear.

Derry Down.  
Thus a skilful physician, 'tis very well known,  
When the physical potion is once swallow'd down,  
If by any obstruction that method should fail,  
He doubles his dose, and applies to the tail.

Derry Down.  
Now God give us grace---to accept of his treat,  
And send us all excellent stomachs to eat;  
Make us all of one mind in this good undertaking,  
To drink of his liquor---yet not save his bacon.

Derry Down.  
And then let us own that his claret we prize,  
But we still (God be thank'd) had the use of our  
eyes;

That his dinner smells well, but he should not  
suppose  
That we e'er could endure to be led by the nose.

Derry Down,

The Coventry Beauties

**V**ENUS has left th' Idalian groves;  
Coventria is her court.

Come hither all ye little loves;  
No more on Ida sport:

\* University of Cambridge,

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With rosy garlands crown'd appear,  
 A thousand Graces wait you here.  
 In Paphos yet was never seen  
 Of nymphs so bright a train;  
 Nor ever yet did beauty's queen,  
 So irresistible reign.  
 Cupid no more of Psyche boast:  
 A fairer Psyche is the toast.  
 Who sees the blushing morn arise,  
 From dear Maria's cheek;  
 And in full lustre from her eyes,  
 The sun triumphant break;  
 But owns (tho' envy will tee-tee)  
 Perfection in epitome?  
 Ah dear Maria! bad kind beav'n,  
 Which form'd that lovely face,  
 Indulgent to our bliss, but giv'n,  
 A little taller grace;  
 No Polly then with Brobd'nag charms,  
 Should fright a conquest from thy arms.  
 But Polly, tho' thou'st fairly won,  
 Thou can'st not keep the field.  
 See, Polly is herself undone!  
 And those who vanquish'd yield.  
 Ye white-glow'd rabble stand aside:  
 Jenny, may Venus be thy guide!  
 Each belle with indignation glows,  
 And for soft triumph arms;  
 But Jenny's modest looks disclose,  
 Her heart feels no alarms.  
 All see the arrows fly around,  
 But only she who gives the wound.  
 Strange kind of fates are these which still  
 Upon perfection wait!  
 To cure, it either wants the will,  
 Or knows its pow'r too late.  
 O Colin! happy had it been,  
 Hadst thou been blind, or she but seen!  
 But if thou wilt, my friend, receive  
 Probatum est of eyes;  
 Thy fond, thy useless passion leave,  
 And take a friend's advice.  
 See, where the fair Potentia walks!  
 Ah listen! — It's an angel talks.  
 Or see, where sweetest Nancy trips,  
 Flush'd in full bloom of charms;  
 Joy revels on those rosy lips;  
 Ah! take her to thy arms:  
 One kiss will stifle all thy pain,  
 And give thee all thy peace again.  
 But whither wanderest thou my muse?  
 You've overlook'd a Grace.  
 Dorinda, dearest maid, excuse  
 The unbecoming place.  
 Your merit should have first been nam'd;  
 But be the muse, not poet blam'd.  
 Nor must Bombycea, lovely fair,  
 Deny her timely aid,  
 Nor her soft locks of ebon hair,  
 To spin the muse's thread.  
 Whilst ev'ry treacherous blush reveals  
 That worth so fondly she conceals.

Nor thee, Ellison, shall my song,  
 Whilst I have pow'r to praise,  
 Forget to warble from my tongue,  
 In all respectful lays:  
 But when there's beauty to excess,  
 Unequal words but make it less.  
 Ah me! why this unbidden sigh?  
 I tremble and I fear;  
 And why this sudden flush of joy?  
 Ah me! Florella's here.  
 What heavenly elegance of mien!  
 It must be she, or beauty's queen.  
 No, beauty's queen could never give  
 Such extasy of bliss;  
 Nor e'er did happy Mars receive,  
 A pleasure like to this:  
 Such raptures from Florella's eyes  
 Must come, or virtue in disguise.  
 I faint beneath the dear extream  
 Of transports too sincere.  
 Ah! Cupid, fan the scorching flame;  
 Or grant thy vot'ry's pray'r:  
 For ever let the angel stay,  
 Or waite me hence to heav'n away.

Taken out of an Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity, &c.

Useless of thought, each blockhead may  
 compose  
 This nothing-meaning verse, as fast as prose.  
 And P--e with justice of such lines may say,  
 His lordship spins a thousand in a day.  
 Such P--e himself might write, who ne'er  
 cou'd think:  
 He who at crambo plays with pen and ink;  
 And is call'd poet, 'cause in rhyme he wrote  
 What Dacier construed, and what Homer thought:  
 But in reality this jingler's claim,  
 Or to an author's or a poet's name,  
 A judge of writing would no more admit,  
 Than each dull dictionary's claim to wit;  
 That nothing gives you at its own expence,  
 But a few modern words for ancient sense.  
 'Tis thus, whene'er P--e writes, he's forc'd to go  
 And beg a little sense, as school-boys do.  
 'For all cannot invent, who can translate;  
 No more than those who cloath us can create.  
 When we see Celia shining in brocade,  
 Who thinks 'tis Hinchliff all that beauty made?  
 And P--e, in his best works, we only find  
 The gaudy Hinchliff of some beauteous mind.  
 To bid his genius work without that aid,  
 Would be as much mistaking of his trade,  
 As 'twould be to bid your hatter make a head:  
 Since this mechanic's, like the other's pains,  
 Are all for dressing o'er people's brains.  
 But had he not to his eternal shame,  
 By trying to deserve a sat'rist's name,  
 Provd he can ne'er invent but to defame;  
 Had



Had not his taste and riches lately shown,  
When he would talk of genius to the town,  
How ill he chuses if he trusts his own;  
Had he, in modern language, only wrote  
Those rules which Horace, and which Vida  
taught;  
On Garth or Boileau's model built his fame,  
Or sold Broome's labours printed with P--pe's  
name:  
Had he ne'er aim'd at any work beside,  
In glory then he might have liv'd and dy'd;  
And ever been, tho' not with genius fir'd,  
By school-boys quoted, and by girls admir'd.

Stool-ball, or the Easter Diversion.

WHEN now the time of penance past,  
The self-denying days of fast,  
Nature with vigour blooms a-new,  
And shews a more enlivening view.  
Cold wintry seasons far retir'd,  
And all with vernal warmth inspir'd,  
The beauteous maids, and willing swains  
In scenes of frolick croud the plains;  
And to the spring their honours pay,  
In rites of customary play.

Then Swanzeey, in thine each fair street  
Parties of sport and pleasure meet.  
The beaux and belles of first degree  
Possess the place of dignity;  
And in the market's guarded square  
Whirl the swift ball thro' liquid air.  
The tribe of an inferior test  
The second privilege arrest;  
They chuse that open area most,  
Where stand the stocks and pillory post;  
Where justice shews a worn-out face,  
And sinners seldom meet disgrace:  
While servile bands, of mean renown,  
Enjoy the out-parts of the town.

Yet sometimes here confusion reigns,  
And chance each station ascertains.  
Describe, my muse, the annual play  
In which they waste the festal day.

Soon as the sun from noon-day's height  
To western regions bends his flight,  
A throng of spreading hoops is seen,  
Assembled round the sportive scene;  
Obsequious youths their pleasure wait,  
Each proud to chuse a lovely mate.  
At upper-end is fix'd the stool,  
In sam'd beroick games, the goal;  
Not sacred tripod, as of old,  
But quadruped of modern mold.  
Hence is the misfire engine born,  
And hither speeds its swift return.  
Two gen'ral parts the match divide,  
Proportion just on either side.  
Who have the fortune to begin,  
Obtain a lucky chance to win;  
Which the decisive shilling shews  
By cross or pile to those or those.

Now see the fair in just array  
Perform the functions of the play!

See at the goal Pulcheria stand,  
And grasp the board with snowy band!  
She drives the ball with artful force,  
Guiding thro' hostile ranks its course.  
Subtly it creeps along the ground,  
Or flies aloft with whizzing sound.  
Then see the milk-white aprons rise,  
And turn their beauties to the skies,  
(Some in the native cambrick plain,  
Some wrought in flow'rs of various stain)  
In round capacious figure bent,  
And stretching to a wide extent,  
To seize the ball before it grounds,  
Or take it when it first rebounds.  
The youths their stations have a-far,  
Enjoin'd to guard the distant rear,  
With nimbler limb, and manly strength,  
To strike the mark from utmost length,  
To watch the ball that farthest speeds,  
And tow'rs above the ladies beads.

While it eludes the thrower's aim,  
Pulcheria carries on the game,  
In triumph o'er the envious foe,  
Still num'ring each auspicious blow;  
Till, erring in some fatal way,  
The ball becomes a legal prey.  
Yet if a cause of doubt appear,  
Sbrill clamours rend the trembling air;  
Each female tongue in self-defence  
Exerts its tuneful eloquence;  
The men in well-bred silence wait,  
And leave the ladies to debate.  
Then should her rival's right be shewn,  
Pulcheria lays her weapon down.  
Again the adverse bands retreat,  
A second heroine to defeat,  
Who join'd in the confed'rate cause,  
Pursues the game with loud applause.  
If haply fortune join the foe,  
And give her but a single blow,  
Chagrin'd she quits th' unlucky post,  
And mourns her toil and glory lost.

Then starts a more successful fair,  
The vast dishonour to repair;  
While still a lovely tribe remain,  
The growing conquest to maintain.  
Their tender breasts for triumph burn,  
And each impatient waits her turn.

The ladies gallant labours done,  
We finish what they well begun.  
Nor does it small ambition raise,  
To bear the shining circle praise.  
Women, if void of martial fire,  
The noblest beats of soul inspire;  
And greater victories ne'er were earn'd,  
Than where a Helen was concern'd.

The tidings of the final blow  
Give shame and terror to the foe.  
Their hearts in trembling measure beat,  
Repining at their near defeat.  
In the last efforts of despair,  
They watch the ball with stricter care.  
The ball securely glides along,  
Nor falls expos'd amid the throng.

Loud triumphs from the goal proclaim  
The prosp'rous issue of the game;  
While those without reluctant yield  
The honours of the sportful field:  
Yet urg'd by rage, and fond desire,  
A second proof of skill require.  
Small remnant of the victor-crew,  
Now left the combat to renew,  
Yet custom justifies the claim.  
Commences then another game.  
Where the same feats of valour shewn  
Both sides with equal vic'try crown.  
Then the blest joys of female smiles  
Conclude the well-rewarded toils.

Ye blooming nymphs of Cambrian race,  
Distinguish'd by each softer grace,  
Protect the mules grateful theme,  
Nor blush to own the rural game.  
Where does the shame or crime appear  
Of harmless romping once a year?  
No rule of virtue it offends;  
And health on exercise attends.  
Such motion brings delightful rest,  
Nor kindles passions in your breast;  
Quickens the fluids in their pace,  
And spoils no charm of woman's face;  
While open day-light, and fresh air  
Chase gloomy vapours from the fair.  
More crim'nal they, not more polite,  
Who shake the guilty box all night;  
Their fortune, fame, and peace expose,  
And stake their all on casual throws.

#### On Imaginary Happiness.

What all men have, or seem to have in view,  
And the same thing by various ways pursue,

The path to happiness, my friend, discern,  
And how to live by easy precepts learn:  
Let warring chiefs enjoy their trifling aim,  
Their wreaths of lawrel, and their blasts of fame;  
Let noisy litigants infest the bar,  
And blunder into wealth by verbal war:  
Let the bold merchant, fir'd by hope of gain,  
Defy the raging terrors of the main;  
Let dull collegians o'er their schoolmen pore,  
And more they're puzzling, still be puzzled more:  
Let statesmen after fame and riches pant,  
And misers 'midst their heaps of plenty want:  
While these thus toil, wisely do you employ  
Each hour of life, and every bliss enjoy.  
How soon are charms of youth and beauty gone?  
Then make the present happy hour your own;  
What life can give of happiness thus know,  
Dissolve in pleasure, and in rapture flow.

Let circling goblets fill'd with sparkling juice  
Which Gallick plains, or Tuscan hills produce;  
Swell thy rich veins, and banish busy care,  
And make you eager for the panting fair.  
Now to give new delight, let Syrens sing,  
Now breathe the flutes, and strike the sounding  
strings;

Swift, swift the fleeting minutes haste away,  
Thou'lt die to-morrow, therefore live to-day.  
But when thou dy'st, vain youth, a different  
fate

Will then succeed this trifling pomp of state:  
Then thou wilt know, you ne'er shall cease to be,  
And blame too late voluptuous luxury:  
Then with regret this maxim thou'lt confess,  
You'd been more happy, had you been so less.

To Mr. Thomson, Author of the Poems on the 4 Seasons, on Occasion of the Part which that Gentleman took, in the Concern for Mr. Dennis's late Benefit. (See p. 635.)

While I reflect thee o'er, methinks I find  
Thy various seasons, in their author's mind!

Spring, in thy flow'ry fancy, spreads her hues;  
And, like thy soft compassion, sheds her dews.  
Summer's hot strength, in thy expression glows,  
And, o'er thy page, a beamy ripeness throws;  
Autumn's rich fruits, th' instructed reader gains,  
Who tastes the meaning purpose of thy strains.  
Winter --- But that --- no semblance takes from thee!

That hoary season's type was drawn from me. ---  
Shatter'd, by times bleak storms, I with'ring lay,  
Leafless, and with'ring, in a cold decay.  
Yet, shall my prople's Ivy, --- pale, and bent,  
Bless the short sunshine, which thy pity lent.

J. D.

VERSES addressed to the Author of the Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity. (See p. 636.)

POETS, like fame in Maro's lofty lays,  
Their beads above earth's exhalations raise;  
But still their nether parts are fixt below,  
Expos'd to all the stormy winds that blow:  
Nor will those sacred leaves preserve them free  
From tempests, that protected once the tree;  
And none upon them casts a pitying eye;  
But, where blind fortune throws them first, they lie.

For few by nature have a judgment fit,  
To guide them thro' the arduous paths of wit.  
How few have fancy strong enough to rise,  
And range with Milton thro' his paradise?  
To view with pleasure angels join'd in fights,  
Or sail 'twixt worlds and worlds with steady flight?

The rabble of mankind, by nature made  
Too gross to soar, or else by fashion sway'd,  
Chuse objects to our senses more confin'd,  
And call those sights the madness of the mind.  
To read a tale dress'd up in dubious words,  
A more substantial joy to such affords,  
Than the sublimest strokes of Homer's pen,  
That ranks the gods in fight with mortal men:

Nay,



Nay, e'en those few distinguish'd at their birth,  
And rais'd above the lumpish sons of earth,  
By the kind influence of the muse's breath,  
Neglect those bards in life, they prize in death.  
How many from their country have deserv'd,  
And gain'd a tomb, that in a garret starv'd!

But you, my Lord, whom fortune has endu'd,  
With her most precious power of doing good,  
Suffer not such examples to return:  
Oh! may your breast with glorious ardour burn;  
Search out each growing genius, watch his fate,  
And guard from infamy the muse's state;  
You, who not only fair can write your name,  
But place it shining in the books of fame;  
Let not your muse in fierce contests engage,  
But be the Dorset of the present age.  
Disdain to join with men, whose best excuse,  
For all their little arts of low abuse,  
Is want of taste; or that which villains plead,  
At each returning sessions, want of bread:  
Wants far remov'd from you, my Lord, I own:  
But still the cause itself is odious grown;  
And know, 'twill be more glorious one to raise,  
That shall as much as Pope deserve the bays,  
Than with the painted vigour of your pen,  
(If vigour such it have) to write down ten.

#### On the Unreasonableness of sensual Pleasures.

**A**NTIENTS or moderns have not known,  
Or ne'er declar'd the fatal cause,  
Why they, that reason have alone,  
Act contrary to reason's laws.

Beasts on no foreign helps depend,  
But wisely for themselves provide;  
Self-preservation is their end,  
And nature is their only guide:

While souls of Men, themselves to tease,  
Consenting, tho' with reason fraught,  
Are anxious for the body's ease,  
But on themselves scarce spend a thought.

The pleasures they thro' that receive,  
With joy and rapture they embrace:  
What shou'd themselves from cares relieve  
Among their thoughts ne'er has a place.

Gallants the lady's heart to gain,  
And pleasure to the fair to give,  
Thus often suffer willing pain,  
And chearful their own quiet leave.

When by some wild debauch th' course  
And frame of nature is disturb'd,  
The doctor's call'd; by all the force  
Of art the growing ill is curb'd.

But when ambition's curse, by stealth,  
Or avarice invades the breast;  
Thinking itself in perfect health,  
The soul is stupidly at rest.

Thus, 'tis reported, the jackal  
Careful the lion's prey prepares,  
Neglects her young, herself, and all;  
Nor touch the food provided dares.

• Puppet Show of the Creation of the World. † Sign of Lion and Lamb. ‡ Entertainment of Perseus and Andromeda.

For solid pleasures we shou'd leave  
The vain imaginary scene,  
If we could our lost sense retrieve,  
Our souls think for themselves again,  
We soon shou'd quit the empty joy,  
If once we cou'd but well conceive,  
We're pamp'ring up a gaudy toy,  
Which we with grief must shortly leave.

#### Cross Questions.

**I**ngenious trifling this! where all combine  
To increase the merriment without design;  
Where odd conjunctions different objects blend,  
Nonsense the means, and laughter is the end:  
Where all an unexpected mirth enjoy,  
Please without art, and laugh they know not why,  
Answers and questions as incongruous prove,  
As oil with vinegar, or sense with love.  
As prodigals with misers are below;  
Or Punch with Adam in a puppet-show.\*  
Or as when painters wolves with shepherds join,  
And couple lambs with lions on a sign.†  
As inconsistent as mad poets rhyme;  
Or Harlequin with Perseus in the pantomimes.‡  
At once we're fill'd with laughter and surprise,  
To see what answers with what questions rise.  
You'd think some fairy, or some witch unseen  
Flies round the ring perverting all you mean.  
Oft when the question's of a purling stream,  
Th' unlucky answer is, new cheese and cream.  
A whisper all the little mystery weaves,  
And with a short-liv'd fraud our sense deceives.  
In Smithfield thus, where Fawkes his art displays,  
Some mutter'd charms shall a dead capon raise:  
Balls change to apples by his pow'ful word;  
And what went up a card comes down a bird.

The last Will of a young Gentleman, Student at the University at Dublin, spoken extempore to his Friend.

**C**UM ita semper me amara,  
How to reward thee all my care is;  
Consilium tibi do imprimis,  
For I believe but short my time is.  
Amice admodum amande,  
Prithee leave off thy drinking brandy;  
Vides qua sorte jaceo hic,  
'Tis all for that, Oh sick, Oh sick!  
Mors mea vexat matrem piam,  
No dog was e'er so sick as I am.  
Secundo, mi amice bone,  
My breeches take; but there's no money.  
Et vestes etiam tibi dentur,  
If such foul rags to wear you'll venture;  
Pediculos si potes pellas,  
But they are sometimes prince's fellows.  
Accipe libros & etiam musam,  
If I had lived, I ne'er shou'd use 'em.  
Spero quod his contentus eris,  
For I've a friend almost as dear as I.  
Vale; nec plus tibi detur,  
But send her up, Jack, if you meet her.

The



# The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

DECEMBER, 1733.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.



THE Sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 14 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Henry Baxter*, and *John Rooke*, alias *Jack the Hatter*, on the Evidence of one *Macdonald*, their Accomplice, for robbing Mr. *Henry Maxwell* on the Highway, between *Stepney* and *Mile-End*, of 19s. and some Half-pence. *John Anderson*, *Francis Ogleby*, and *John Baker*, alias *Stick in the Mud*, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Thomas Rayner*, a Silversmith, and stealing thence Plate to a great Value. *John Collington*, for robbing Sir *William Chapman* on the Highway, of two Guineas. *William Brown*, and *Joseph Whitlock*, on the Evidence of *Richard Meckell*, their Accomplice, for robbing *Col. Des Romaines* at *Paddington*. *John Beach*, for robbing Mr. *Francis Curphey* on the Highway, of a Note of Hand of 5 l. and 9 s. some Halfpence in Money. *John Freelove*, for robbing Mr. *Francis Lee*, on the Highway, between *Kensington* and *Knightsbridge*, of a Watch and Money. *William Johnson* on two Indictments, one for Deer-stealing; the other for the Murder of *Henry Tarmen*, by shooting him thro' the Head, as he was endeavouring to secure him on an Outcry of *Stop Thief*, as he was pursued for Deer-stealing. *Elizabeth Rann* (a Girl) for robbing her Master, Mr. *Stephen Freeman*, of 20 Guineas, some Silver, and Linnen. And *Elizabeth Wright*, the Mother, and *Mary Wright*, the Daughter, the Mother on three Indictments, two for counterfeiting Shillings and Six-pences, and the third for having the Moulds and other Materials for Coining, taken in her Custody; and the Daughter on one Indictment for counterfeiting Shillings. *John Knight*, Son-in-Law to the said *Elizabeth Wright*, was tried on the last Indictment for

having the Moulds, &c. found in his Custody, and acquitted, whereupon his Fetters were knocked off, and he was immediately set at Liberty. The said *Elizabeth Wright* confessed to the Court her having followed Coining for eight Years past, and that most of the Money she coined in *Ireland*, to which Place she had gone several Times, and brought the Money over with her; and begged for Mercy for her Daughter, who is about 15 Years of Age. Thirty five cast for Transportation, and 5 to be whipt.

MONDAY, 10.

Was heard before the R. Worshipful *John Bettefworth*, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, a Cause which depended in that Court between *Mark Frecker*, Esq; and others, who were appointed by the Parliament to propound the last Will and Codicils of *Col. Richard Norton*, deceased, (who did by his said Will make the Parliament his Executors in Trust, (See p. .) Plaintiffs; and the Worshipful *Dr. Chicheley* and others, the Deceased's nearest Relations, Defendants; when the Judge after hearing the Arguments of several of the most eminent Counsel and Advocates, pronounced for the Validity of the said Will and Codicils.

At the Sittings in the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guild-hall*, came on to be tried before the Lord *Hardwicke*, an Information against a Printer in the *Minorities*, for printing and publishing a Libel, intitled, *The bloody Jews Cruelty*; a Paper cried about the Streets, near two Years since, and containing an idle Relation of a *Jew* Woman's being deliver'd of a Child, which with the Mother were immediately burnt by some *Jews*, the Father being suppos'd to be a *Christian*. The printing and publishing being sufficiently proved, as well as the Falsity of the Libel, the Defendant offer'd to ask Pardon; but the Prosecutors, not content therewith, insisted on his Discovery of the Author; which he



not complying with, the Lord Chief Justice summ'd up the Evidence, and the Jury gave a Verdict against him.

TUESDAY, 11.

This Day between twelve and one o' Clock, his Highness the Prince of Orange went in a private Chair from Somerset-House to Spring-Garden-Gate in St. James's-Park, where Sir Clement Cottrell, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies, together with his Highness's Master of the Horse, waited his coming, in one of his Majesty's Coaches, into which immediately entering, his Highness was conducted to the Royal Palace at Kensington, where Dr. Teissier waited to receive him. Soon after, we were inform'd, that his Highness continu'd in a fine Way of Recovery, and daily took the Air in his Coach.

FRIDAY, 14.

The 14 following Ships were order'd to be furnish'd with their full Complement of Men, viz. the *Namur*, *Princess Amelia*, *Norfolk*, *Grafton*, *Buckingham*, *Suffolk*, *Berwick*, *Royal-Oak*, *Captain*, *Edinburgh*, *Sunderland*, *Dreadnought*, *Swallow*, *York*.

This Week a great deal of Mischief was done by the high Winds, and 'twas said not less than 20 Persons were drowned between Westminster-Bridge and Gravesend. Great Damage was also done to the Shipping in divers Parts. Particularly it is written from *Haverford-west*, near *Milford-Haven*, the 16th Instant, that no less than 8 Ships and Vessels were lost near that Place, 4 of whom were in *Bride's-Bay*. The Crew of one were drowned; but most of the rest were saved. One was the *Hannibal*, from *Cadix*, whose Misfortune is particularly described in the following Extract of a Letter from *Thomas Townsend* the Commander of her, to his Owners, Dated the 16th Inst. in *Bride's-Bay*, *Pembrokeshire*. 'Yesterday, about two in the Afternoon, we were forced on Shore in this Bay, by a Hurricane at W. S. W. in Company with another Vessel, whose Crew perished. By God's good Providence, only two of ours were drowned; but most of those saved are very much wounded and bruised. We have just got our wet Clothes on our Backs: For I believe had we none, we should not have got sufficient here to cover our Nakedness. What Part of the Ship and Cargo drove on Shore, was cruelly taken from us by the Country People, who came down to the Number of above 2000, with Carts and Horses, and carried away even Pieces of the Ship's Hull. For six Days before our Misfortune, we had continual hard Gales, in which we broke our Main-yard and Tiller, after having flung our Guns over.'

WEDNESDAY, 19.

This Day 13 Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, two of the October Sessions, viz.

*Tho. Whitby* for a Robbery, and *John Brown* for Coining; (See p. 528.) and 11 of the last Sessions, viz. *Baxter*, *Rooke*, *Whitlock*, *William Browne*, *Baker*, *Anderson*, *Ogleby*, *Collington*, *Beach*, *Johnston*, and *Elizabeth Wright*, (See p. 640.) *John Brown*, and *Eliz. Wright*, both for Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom, were carried to Tyburn in one Sledge, and the other Criminals in four Carts. At the Place of Execution *Eliz. Wright* was put up in the Cart with the other Prisoners, and joined in the Prayers; and when the Prayers were ended, begged hard to be hanged with them. She was afterwards fastened to a Stake set up on purpose, and burnt to Ashes, but was dead before the Flames touched her, the Executioner having first thrown the Stool, on which she stood, from under her Feet, and given her several Blows on the Breast. *Brown*, and *Whitlock*, confessed, just before they were turned off, that they robbed Mr. *John Partridge* on the Highway near *Edgeworth*, of a Great Coat, and about 45 s. in Money; for which Robbery *Cox*, *Weedon*, and *Brown* were convicted in last October Sessions, but respited by his Majesty. *John Beach* denied the Fact, for which he suffer'd, to the last; and when he went into the Cart at *Newgate*, said, *It shall not be said I died in my Shoes*, and then kicked them both off amongst the Populace. *Brown* the Coiner was only slashed cross the Breast, and not quartered, a Favour granted at the Instance of his Friends; and the hanging of *Johnston* in Chains was dispens'd with. *Francis Crotchet* the Fishmonger, and *Dorothy Carter*, condemned the October Sessions, were reprieved for Transportation for 14 Years; as were also *John Freelove*, *Eliz. Rann*, and *Mary Wright*, the Daughter of *Elizabeth* aforesaid: And the Wife of *Brown* the Coiner was respited, being found quick with Child.

THURSDAY, 20.

The following Men of War from 60 to 50 Guns, were order'd to be dock'd and got ready for Sea with all Speed, in order to form a second Squadron, viz. The *Burford*, *Northumberland*, *Stirling-Castle*, *Depford* and *Tilbury*, at *Chatham*; the *Pembroke*, at *Woolwich*; the *Bedford*, *Monmouth*, *Plymouth* and *Centurion*, at *Portsmouth*.

FRIDAY, 28.

This Day his Highness the Prince of Orange came from Kensington in one of his Majesty's Body Coaches, attended by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies, to St. James's, and stayed at Court about four Hours, and dined with their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*; and afterwards returned to Kensington.

About this Time, M. *Chavigny*, the French Minister, acquainted the Court, that the King

## 642 Ecclesiastical PROMOTIONS, &c. in December, 1733.

of France had sent Orders to all his Generals in Italy, to take Care that none of the English Noblemen and Gentlemen, that are there on their Travels, receive any Molestation or Injury whatever, but that they upon all Occasions do pay them all the Respect imaginable.

Exported from the Port of London only, this last Year, 236870 Quarters of Wheat; and 5700 Quarters of Barley and other Grain.

### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Sutton Symes advanc'd to the Deanry of Aconry in Ireland, worth 800*l.* per Ann.

Mr. Beyer nominated by his Majesty to be Preacher to the Congregation of Loughabar in the Highlands of Scotland.

Mr. Smith, Chaplain to the Lord Digby, appointed Rector of Woodborough in the County of Wilts, worth 200*l.* per Ann.

Mr. Allen, M. A. presented by the Archbishop of York, to the Rectory of *Reydon* in the Diocese of York, void by the Resignation of Mr. Keith.

Mr. Frederick Vincent presented by the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the Place of Apparitor within the Jurisdiction of the said Collegiate Church, in the room of Mr. Brooksby, who resign'd.

William Graves, of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, Esq; appointed by his Majesty to be Clerk of the Presentations, in the room of William Shaw, Esq; deceased.

Mr. Lewis Palmer, L. B. Rector of Carlton in Northamptonshire, presented to the Living of Carlton Curlew in Leicestershire.

Mr. Sinclair, M. A. to the Rectory of Brandford, in the County and Diocese of Durham; by the Bp. of Durham.

Mr. William Goldwin, Rector of St. Nicholas, Bristol, unanimously elected Fellow of Eaton-College, in the room of Dr. Littleton, deceased.

Mr. William Jenkin, M. A. formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Lecturer of St. Martin's Ludgate, chosen Assistant Reader at Bridewell.

Mr. Washbourn, one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to be Sub-Dean of the said Cathedral, in the room of Mr. Gosling, deceased.

Dr. Maddox, Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, made Dean of Wells, in the room of Dr. Bratford, deceased.

Mr. Wills, M. A. chosen Lecturer of the Parish of St. Michael, Wood-street, in the room of Mr. Price, chosen Lecturer of the new Church of St. Luke in Old-street.

Mr. Sneyd presented to the Rectory of Henningham, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Richards to the Rectory of Ludchurch, Pembrokeshire.

Dr. Lynch, who married a Daughter of the

Archbishop of Canterbury, made Dean of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Elias Syddal, deceased.

Mr. James Henshridge, presented to the Rectory of Brooke in Kent.

### PROMOTIONS, civil and military.

Hon. John Willes, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel, Chief Justice of Chester, and Member of Parliament for Eastlow in Cornwall, sworn in Attorney-General to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Philip York, now Lord Hardwicke, L. C. J. of the King's-Bench.

Dudley Ryder, Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Germain's in Cornwall, made Solicitor-General, in the room of Charles Talbot, Esq; now Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the following Officers, viz. William Talbot, Esq; his second Son, to be his Purse-Bearer, a Place worth 1000*l.* per Ann. and Mr. Young, formerly Clerk of the Board of Green-Cloth, his Deputy Purse-Bearer. Principal Secretary, and Secretary of the Petitions, Mr. Woodford: Of the Bankruptcy, Mr. Howells: Of the Lunatics, Mr. Perkins: Of the Injunctions, Mr. Capper: To the Commission of Peace, Mr. How: To the Fines, Mr. Hetherington: Gentlemen of the Chamber, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Blackburn: Ushers of the Court, Mr. Smith and Mr. Clottle: Deputy-Secretary of the Petitions, Mr. Leach: Clerk of the Docquets, Mr. Leboop: Ushers of the Court at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, Mr. Arrowsmith and Mr. Crislin-Mark Thurston, Esq; continued Accomptant-General.

Hon. John Verrey, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of Chester, in the room of Mr. Willes, made Attorney-General.

Capt. Thomas Lynn, an Officer on Half-Pay, appointed to the Command of a Company in General Pecoek's Regiment of Foot on the Irish Establishment.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Charles Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Hansell, in the County of Glamorgan.

The said Lord Talbot, and Lord Hardwicke, chosen Governors of Greenwich-Hospital.

William Biginton, Esq; made Accomptant-General in Ireland, in the room of the late Col. Pennysatber.

John Moleworth, Esq; appointed Captain of a Company in Col. Gordon's Reg. of Invalids in Garrison at Portsmouth.

Joseph Presley, Esq; Captain of a Company in Col. Jaspar Clayton's Reg. of Foot at Gibraltar.

Thomas Elton, of Westminster, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties, in the room of John Turner, Esq; made Collector of the Customs at Lynn-Regis.

Capt.



# MARRIAGES, &c. in DECEMBER, 1733. 643

Capt. Seymour appointed Captain of a Company of Grenadiers in General Tatton's Reg. of Foot, in the room of Captain Daniel, deceased. And,

Mr. Barns appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the said Regiment.

Sheriff's prick'd down by his Majesty in Council, for the ensuing Year, viz. for Bedfordshire, *Hilliersden Franks*, Esq; Berkshire, *Tho. Barker*, Esq; Bucks, *Benj. Burroughs*, Esq; Cheshire, *Henry Bennet*, Esq; Cumberl. *John Brown*, Esq; Devonsh. *Rich. Duke*, Esq; Dorsetsh. *Will. Clapcott*, Esq; Essex, *Champion Branville*, Esq; Gloucestershire, *Rich. Marriot*, Esq; Herefordsh. *Mansel Powell*, Esq; Hertfordsh. *Roger Tusack*, Esq; Kent, *Hen. Hicks*, Esq; Leicestersh. *Edm. Cradock*, Esq; Monmouthsh. *Hen. Morgan*, Esq; Norfolk, *Edwyn Coney*, Esq; Northamptonsh. *Christopher Ri-by*, Esq; Northumberl. *John Ogle*, Esq; Nottinghamsh. *Tho. Porter*, Esq; Rutlandsh. *Will. Fowler*, Esq; Salop, *Tho. Beal*, Esq; Somersetsh. *Wm. Provis*, Esq; South-ampt. *Rich. Fervoise*, Esq; Staffordsh. *John Hodget*, Esq; Suff. *John Eldred*, Esq; Surrey, *Manys Ryal*, Esq; Suffex, *Hen. Montague*, Esq; Warwicksh. *W. Bumstead*, Esq; Wiltsh. *Tho. Phipps*, Esq; Worcestersh. *Tho. Rouse Lench*, Esq; Yorksh. *Hugh Bethell*, Esq; Anglesea, *Rob. Bulkeley*, Esq; Carnarv. *John Griffith*, Esq; Cardig. *David Somes*, Esq; Carmarth. *Morgan Davis*, Esq; Denbigh, *Rich. Williams*, Esq; Flint, *David Foulkes*, Esq; Glamorg. — *Basset*, Esq; Merion. *Robert Wynne*, Esq; Montg. *Roger Mestyn*, Esq; Pembroke, *John Simmonds*, Esq; Radnor, *Matt. Davies*, Esq;

Sir *Alexander Foster* to Miss *Carleton*, eldest Daughter of Major *Carleton*, of the Guards.

The Rev. Mr. *Philips*, M. A. to Miss *Smallbroke*, eldest Daughter of the Lord Bp. of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

The Lady of *Thomas Bramston*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Malden* in *Essex*, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

Capt. *William Davies*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Edinburgh*, married to Miss *Best*, Daughter of Mr. *Best*, a wealthy Brewer at *Gbatbam*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

*George Langdell*, of *Staines*, Esq; to Miss *Ingram*, only Daughter and Heiress of *John Ingram*, of *Windsor*, Esq;

Hon. *George Graham*, Esq; to the Hon. Miss *Montgomery*, Niece to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Eglinton*, a Scotch Peer, with a Fortune of 8000 l.

*Joseph Fellowes*, of *Sudbury* in *Middlesex*, Esq; to Miss *St. Quintin*, of *Duke-street*, *Westminster*, a 4000 l. Fortune.

The Rev. Mr. *Ostavianus Reynolds*, Rector of *Weathamstead* in the County of *Hertford*, Son of the Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, to Miss *Clementine Montgomerie*, younger Daughter to Sir *Thomas Montgomerie*, of *Ireland*.

*Charles Newland*, of *Grantbam* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; to Miss *Jane Olden*, of the said County.

The Rev. Mr. *Brotherton*, to Miss *Ann Chandler*, Daughter to the Lord Bishop of *Durham*.

Sir *Philip Hobsworth*, to Miss *Fitzgerald* of *Hampton Town*.

The Lady of *Tho. Lawly*, Esq; of *Stockwell*, in *Surrey*, safely delivered of a Son and Heir.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Counsellor *Reynolds*, eldest Son to the Rt. Rev. Dr. *Richard Reynolds*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, married to the Hon. Miss *Anne Thompson*, youngest Daughter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Haverham*.

Major *Blind* of *Brompton*, to Miss *Cox*, Daughter of *James Cox*, of *Chelsea*, Esq;

The Lady of the Hon. *William Finch*, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy at the *Hague*, safely brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Her Grace the Duchess of *Leeds*, and Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Portmore*, safely delivered of a Daughter.

*Edward Elliston*, Esq; married to Miss *Gibbon*, of *Purney*.

*Hugh Barlow*, of *Loupeni* in *Pembrokeshire*, Esq; to Miss *Skirm*, of *Longridge* in the same County, a 30,000 l. Fortune.

*George Knapp*, of *Hertfordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Norris*, of *Panton-Square*.

The Lady of Baron *Sparre*, Envoy from the Court of *Sweden*, safely delivered of a Daughter.

4 S 2

## DEATHS.

*John Meller*, Esq; late a Master in Chancery.

Sir *Samuel Clarke*, formerly an eminent Merchant, and Sheriff of this City.

Mrs. *Willis*, a Widow Lady, who has left an Estate of 700 l. per Ann. to her Sister, lately married to *Tho. Langdell*, Esq; of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*.

*Tho. Griffin*, of *Stonyhurst* in *Lancashire*, Esq;

Mr. *Tuffnell*, an eminent Master-Build.

*Lutwairte Farrant*, Esq; Deputy Register of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

The Hon. Miss *Hamilton*, Niece to the Earl of *Abercorn* in *Scotland*.

*Sackville Stewart*, Esq; Nephew to Sir *James Stewart*, of *Goostree* in *Scotland*.

*John Suckling*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reg. commanded by the Lord *Mark Kerr*.

*Thomas Tuston*, Esq; fifth Son of the Hon. Col. *Sackville Tuston*, aged 20 Years.

The Right Hon. *George Talbot*, Earl of *Sbrewsbury*.

Capt. *Butler*, an old experienced Officer in the Army.

James

# 644 DEATHS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1733.

*James Blake*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Surrey*.

*Thomas Hutchins*, Esq; Inner Clerk of the Office of Ordnance, a Place worth 400*l.* per Ann.

The Lady *Capel*, (in the 97th Year of her Age) Relict of the late Sir *William Capel*, who was kill'd about 30 Years ago by a Fall from his Horse.

*James Edwards*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Surrey*.

Mrs. *Hall*, (in the 102d Year of her Age) Grandmother of *John Hall*, of *Bond-street*, Esq; Dr. *Brailsford*, Dean of *Wells*.

The Lady *Mordaunt*, Relict of the late Sir *John Mordaunt*.

Capt. *Coleston*, of the first Reg. of Foot Guards.

*Tho. Burrel*, of *Stamford*, in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; Mrs *Dorothy Howard*, nearly related to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Dr. *Sydall*, Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.

Mrs. *Jane South*, in the 82d Year of her Age, Sister to the Rev. Dr. *South*.

*George Sliper*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Hampshire*, and one of the Commissioners of the Sewers.

Captain *Sbrimpton*, Capt. of the first Reg. of Foot-Guards.

*Richard Whitbed*, Esq; at his Seat at *Norman's Court* in *Hampshire*, which has descended lineally in that antient Family ever since the Conquest. He was Cousin and Heir at Law to the late *Rich. Norton*, Esq; whose real Estate he died possess'd of, having enjoy'd it from his Death, in Opposition to his remarkable Will, (See p. 64.) the late Proceedings at *Dollars-Commons* affecting only the personal Estate.

*Joseph Jefferies*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

## PERSONS declar'd BANKRUPTS.

*Tho. Cooke*, of *Sherringham*, in *Norfolk*, Grocer.

*Nicholas Prevost*, of the *Strand*, in *Middlesex*, Bookseller.

*Edmund Twibill*, of *Sheffield*, in *Yorksh.* Mercer.

*Ann How*, late of *Chiswell-street*, in *Middlesex*, Widow, and *Nath. How*, of the same Place, Distillers and Partners.

*James Bunn*, of *Dorchester*, in the County of *Dorset*, Grocer.

*Geo. Eaton*, of *Nottingham*, Hosier and Wine-Merchant.

*John Ansley*, of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, Mercer.

*Joseph Hassum the Younger*, of *Taunton* St. *Jamet*, in the County of *Somerset*, Serge-Maker.

*Tho. Armstrong*, of *Buckingham*, Linnen-Draper and Chapman.

*Wm. Armstrong*, of *Brackley*, in the County of *Northampton*, Chapman.

*John Wright*, of St. *John's-street*, *London*, Linnen-Draper.

*Frances Wynell*, late of *Brook-street*, in the Parish of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, Widow, Pawn-broker and Chapwoman.

*Wm. Butler*, of *Wolverhampton*, in the County of *Stafford*, Ironmonger and Chapman.

*John Tarrant*, of *Tower-street*, *London*, Tobacconist.

*Rich. Starkey*, late of *Hempton*, in *Norfolk*, Tanner.

*Wm. Cockayne*, late of *Chester*, Grocer.

*Mordecai Pitts*, late of the Parish of St. *Giles's*, *Cripplegate*, *London*, Victualler and Chapman.

*Geo. Millard*, of the Parish of St. *George*, *Bloomsbury*, in *Middlesex*, Distiller.

*John Hall*, late of *Nantwich*, in *Cheshire*, Chapman.

*Edw. Halliday*, late of *Fromeslewood*, in *Somersetshire*, Clothier.

*Abraham Levy*, jun. of *Tower-bill*, in *Middlesex*, Jeweller and Diamond-Cutter. *James Haselfoot*, of *Ludgate-street*, *London*, Mercer. *James Adcock*, late of *Greenwich* in *Kent*, Victualler. *John Inalls*, jun. of *North Curry*, in *Somersetsh.* Mercer and Taylor. *Tho. Kitchingman*, late of *Newgate-street*, Linnen-Draper. *Robert Barber*, late of *Chancery-Lane*, Vintner. *James Ridings*, late of *Wharton's-Court* in St. *Andrew's Holborn*, Victualler. *Thomas Peighin*, late of *Gatehead* in *Durham*, Merchant and Maltster. Sir *Rich. Manningham*, Knight, late of St. *James's Westminster*, Merchant and Chapman. *Jacob Mendes*, late of *Spittlefields* in *Middlesex*, Sugar-Baker. *John Webb*, of *Southwark* in *Surrey*, Distiller. *Wm. Esier*, of the *Strand*, Taylor and Chapman.

A General BILL of Christnings and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 12, 1732, to Dec. 11, 1733.

| Christned,   | Buried,       |
|--------------|---------------|
| Males 8811   | Males 14372   |
| Females 8654 | Females 14861 |

In all 17465

In all 29233

Increas'd in the Burials this Year 5875; which great Increase is owing chiefly to the very high Bills in *Jan.* and *Feb.* last, (see p. 48, 101.)

Died,

| Under 2 Years of Age | 11738 |
|----------------------|-------|
| Between 2 and 5      | 2409  |
| 5 and 10             | 957   |
| 10 and 20            | 754   |
| 20 and 30            | 1857  |
| 30 and 40            | 2564  |
| 40 and 50            | 2685  |
| 50 and 60            | 2196  |
| 60 and 70            | 1871  |
| 70 and 80            | 1188  |
| 80 and 90            | 804   |
| 90 and 100           | 198   |

A Hundred 3. A Hundred and One 1.  
A Hundred and Three 3. A Hundred and  
Five 1. A Hundred and Six 3. A Hundred  
and Twelve 1. FROM



FROM *Warsaw*. The Distress of this Kingdom is inexpressible; the Miseries of the Sword it has already experienced, those of Famine making long Strides towards us, and from the many Distempers that reign in all Parts, we have too much Reason to apprehend that a Pestilence may soon follow. The Grandees of different Parties continue ravaging each others Estates, and the *Polish* Armies harass the *Russians* without ceasing, but avoid coming to a Battle.

The Emperor's Declaration, to the Princes and States of the Empire, in Answer to that of the *French* King's, concludes thus: As unforeseen as this Stroke has been, it is not able to shake the Emperor's Resolution. It is in the God of Battles that he places all his Trust. He knows the Purity of his Sentiments: And the ambitious and self-interested Views which *France* would fain conceal from the Eyes of *Man*, are not concealed from him: The Empire herself is concerned in this Quarrel. *France* by being the Aggressor, has not left her at Liberty to choose her Side. Can it be called, coming as a Friend, when one acts as an Enemy? The Entry of the *Russian* Troops into *Poland*, and the Invasion of the Dominions of the Empire by the *French* Forces, have not the least Resemblance to each other. The Empire, doubtless, did not make Application to that Crown, to besiege *Kebl*, exact Contributions, and invade the *Milanese*. By all these Marks, can one be mistaken in the Aggressor? The Emperor then is going to War, not only for the Defence of his hereditary Countries, but also for the Safety of the Empire, the Honour and Glory of the *German* Name, and the Liberty of *Europe*: And on such an Occasion, there is nothing he does not promise himself from his good and faithful Allies.

From the Army in *Italy*. The Garrison of *Pizzighitone* marched out the 9th Instant, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, to the Number of 2000 Men, who in Pursuance of the Capitulation sign'd the 30th past, were conducted to *Mantua*, with 4 Cannon, 2 Mortars, and 4 Covered Waggon. There were found in the Place, 52 Cannon, 4 Mortars, a great Quantity of Ammunition, and Provisions of all Sorts.

The King of *Spain*'s Manifesto, or Motives for declaring War against the Emperor, has appear'd amongst us for several Days past. The Substance of it hinges principally in the following Points, 1st, The Part his *Catholic* Majesty takes in the Injury done his Nephew the King of *France* in the Person of King *Stanislaus*, with Relation to the Business of *Poland*; and next, his *Imperial* Majesty's Behaviour in Relation to *Don Carlos*, in trumping up the Dutcheſs of *Parma*'s pretended Pregnancy upon the Death of the Duke her Husband: — In other Artifices made use of

to procrastinate the serene Infant's taking Possession of his Territories in *Italy*: — In the several Difficulties made to admit the *Spaniards* there: — In the ill Grace with which the Emperor suffer'd it at last: — In the Decrees since issued against the Great Duke of *Tuscany* and *Don Carlos*; the one for receiving the Homage as Great Prince of that Dutchy, and the other for permitting it: — And in the Refusal of a Dispensation of Age to the Infant Duke. 'Tis observable that great Encomiums run throughout the Whole on the Conduct of the King of *Great Britain*, and the same ends in this Manner; His *Catholic* Majesty persuades himself, that his *Britannick* Majesty will take acceptably the Obligation he professes to have to him for his good Intentions, and hopes that his Majesty will contribute more than ever to cement an inseparable Union, so that the two Nations may receive the Advantage of a just and lasting Commerce, and enjoy the Satisfaction that the inviolable Friendship of the two Monarchs assures them.

From *Paris*. Our Letters from *Germany* all signify, that the Empire has declared for his *Imperial* Majesty. Those from *Vienna* say, that the Emperor will not acquiesce to the Treaty of Neutrality for the *Austrian* Low Countries, concluded between *France* and *Holland*, which they say will greatly embarrass the States.

From *Leghorn*. Our Governor has receiv'd an Answer from *Madrid*, to the Representation made by the Merchants, of their Fear of the Neutrality of this Port being taken away, by which his *Catholic* Majesty orders him to assure the Merchants, that whatever Side the different Powers in *Europe* may take, in the present War, their Subjects, Persons, and Effects shall be safe here, and the Neutrality of this Port preserved as heretofore.

An Express is arriv'd from *Italy*, with Advice that the Fortresses of *Lecce* and *Trezza* in the *Milanese*, have submitted to the Allies without a Blow; that the Castle of *Fuentes*, situate on the Lake *Como*, being attacked in Form, by a Body of 3000 *French* and *Sardinians*, held out three Days: The Garrison consisted of about 800 *Imperialists*, and made a gallant Defence whilst their Ammunition lasted, but that being expended, the Governor capitulated, and his Men marched out with the usual Honours of War.

From *Genoa*. The *Corſican* Rebels grow very troublesome, and increase in Number beyond Expectation. About 500 of them lately attack'd a Detachment of 50 Soldiers going from *Corte* to *Rosino*, under the Conduct of an Officer: They fought for several Hours, till the latter were overpower'd with Number, and oblig'd to fly for it. They have also taken a Convent with a Detachment of 100 Men in it, whom they made Prisoners of War.

Prices

# 646 Prices of Goods, &c. in DECEMBER, 1733.

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| S. Sea 81, 2, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ | Afric. 25                   |
| —Bonds 4s. Prem.                            | Royal Aff. 95               |
| —Annu. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$    | Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bank 137                                    | Y. Build.                   |
| —Circ. 2l. 10s.                             | 3p. C. An. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mil. Bank 119                               | Eng Copper 1l. 15s.         |
| India 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4l, 40            | Welsh dit. 17s.             |
| —Bonds 22s                                  |                             |

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Amst. 35 10                             | Bilboa 40 $\frac{1}{2}$                  |
| D. Sight 35 7                           | Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rotter. 35 11 a 36                      | Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Hamb. 35 4                              | Venice 49 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| P. Sight 30 $\frac{1}{8}$               | Lisb. 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$  |
| Bourd $\frac{1}{2}$ uf 30               | Oport. 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Cadiz 40 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 41             | Antw. 36 9                               |
| Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$ | Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 12             |

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Wheat 28 34    | Oates 10 14    |
| Rye 17 18      | Tares 18 23    |
| Barley 14 18   | Pease 22 24    |
| H. Beans 16 20 | H. Pease 16 19 |
| P. Malt 17 20  | B. Malt 16 19  |

## Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 34s. to 40s. a Load.

|                                  |                                      |                                 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Coals per Chaldron 24 to 25      | Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.          | Manna 2s. 6 d. a 4s             |
| New Hops per Hun. 4l. a 5l.      | Ditto second Sort 46s. 50            | Mastick white 4s. od.           |
| Old Hops 3l. 10s. to 4l.         | Loaf Sugar doubleref. 8d. half a 9d. | Opium 9s.                       |
| Rape Seed 10 a 11                | Ditto single refine 56s. a 64s.      | Quicksilver 4s. od.             |
| Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half   |                                      | Rhubarb 18 a 24s.               |
| on board, 14 a 14l. 10s.         | Grocery Wares by the lb.             | Sarsaparilla 3s. od.            |
| Tin in Blocks 3l. 18             | Cinamon 7s. 8d.                      | Saffron English 22s. 6d         |
| Ditto in Bars 4l.                | Cloves 9s. 1d.                       | Wormseeds none                  |
| Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.         | Mace 15s. od.                        | Balsam Copaiwa 3s. od           |
| Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.    | Nutmegs 8s. 7d.                      | Balsam of Gilead 20s.           |
| Ditto Barbary 8s a 9s.           | Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18d.        | Hypocacuanæ 5s. a 6             |
| Iron of Bilboa 15l. 5s. per Ton. | Ditto brown 6d.                      | Ambergreece per oz. 8s.         |
| Ditto of Sweden 16l. 10s.        | Pepper for home consump. 16d.        | Wine, Brandy, and Rum.          |
| Tallow 30s. a 31                 | Ditto for Exportation 12d.           | Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 34l. |
| Country Tallow 30s.              | Tea Bobea fine 10s. a 12s.           | Ditto white none                |
| Cochineal 20s.                   | Ditto ordinary 9 a 10s.              | Lisbon red 35 a 40l.            |
|                                  | Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.                | Ditto white 26 a 28l.           |
|                                  | Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16s.                | Sberry 26l.                     |
|                                  | Ditto Green fine 9 a 12s.            | Canary new 25 a 28l.            |
|                                  | Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.              | Ditto old 32 a 34l.             |
|                                  | Ditto Hyson 25 a 30s.                | Florence 3l.                    |

## Grocery Wares by the C.

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| Raisins of the S. 32s.    |
| Ditto Malaga Frailes 28s. |
| Ditto Smirna new 22s.     |
| Ditto Alicant 20s.        |
| Ditto Lipra new 21s       |
| Ditto Belvedera 22s.      |
| Currants 44s.             |
| Prunes French none        |
| Figs 20s.                 |

## Drugs by the lb.

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| Balsam Peru 14s.      |
| Cardamoms 3s. 6d.     |
| Campfire refin'd 14s. |
| Crabs Eyes 1s 8d.     |
| Jallop 2s. 6d.        |

|                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 8d     |
| Rum of Jam. 7s.                      |
| Ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4d. a 6s. 10d |

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY B I L L, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25.

|           |         |     |        |
|-----------|---------|-----|--------|
| Christned | Males   | 600 | } 1231 |
|           | Females | 631 |        |
| Buried    | Males   | 839 | } 1704 |
|           | Females | 865 |        |

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Died under 2 Years old | 668  |
| Between 2 and 5        | 159  |
| 5 10                   | 53   |
| 10 20                  | 39   |
| 20 30                  | 105  |
| 30 40                  | 166  |
| 40 50                  | 171  |
| 50 60                  | 151  |
| 60 70                  | 110  |
| 70 80                  | 50   |
| 80 90                  | 28   |
| 90 and upwards         | 4    |
|                        | 1704 |



MISCELLANEOUS.

1. AN Oration, in which an Inquiry is made, whether the Stage is, or can be made, a School for forming the Mind to Virtue; and proving the Superiority of theatric Instruction over those of History and moral Philosophy. With Reflections on Operas. Spoke March 13, 1733. In the Jesuits-College at Paris. By Charles Poree, Professor of Eloquence there. Translated by J. Lockman; and dedicated to Mr. Pope. Sold by T. Astley, price 1s. 6d.
2. An Epistle to Eustace Budgell, Esq; occasion'd by the Death of the late Dr. Tindall. Printed by J. Hughs, price 1s.
3. The Configurations of Jupiter's four Satellites, at the Times when their Eclipses, visible at London, in 1734, will happen. By James Hodgson, F. R. S. Sold by J. Senex, price 1s.
- \* 4. The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices Publick Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society. To which is added, a Vindication of the Book from the Aspersions contained in a Presentment of the Grand Jury of Middlesex, and an abusive Letter to Lord C. A new Edition. Printed for J. Tonson, in 2 Vols. 8vo, price 12s.
5. The History of Pego the Great. Containing, a true and faithful Account of his Birth, Education, Life, Death, and Resurrection. By Dr. ——. Dublin printed; London re-printed, for T. Cooper, price 6d.
6. Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium Habita, ex Harvæi Instituto in Commemorationem eorum qui Eruditione & sua in hoc Collegium Beneficentia inclaruerunt; Die 18 Oct. A. D. 1733. A. Gul. Wood, M. D. Impensis W. Bickerton, price 6d.
7. A State of the South Sea Stock, from its Original, in 1711, to Michaelmas 1733. Shewing the several Dividends thereon, and the Alterations that have been made on the same, &c. Printed for T. Hatibett, price 6d.
8. An English Grammar; shewing the Nature and Grounds of the English Language in its purest State; with some general Observations and Directions relating to the Spelling, Pronouncing, and Writing it. By Isaac Barker. Printed for J. Hildyard in York; and sold by Mess. Knapp in London, price 6d.

PLAYS and POETRY.

9. Timon in Love; or, the Innocent Theft. A Comedy. Taken from Timon Misanthrope of the Sieur de Lisle. Printed for J. Watts, price 1s. 6d.
10. The Downfall of Bribery: Or, the honest Men of Taunton. A new Ballad Ope-

ra of three Acts, as it was lately performed by a Company of Players at a certain noted Inn at Taunton, in Somersetshire. By Mark Freeman of the said Town, Freeholder and Grocer. Printed for S. Pike, price 1s.

11. Tit for Tat; or, Vice Versa. A small Poem, in Answer to Viceroy's Epistle to Parson Sb——n. Printed for W. Rayner, price 6d.

12. The Pike. A Tale. As likewise the Tunbridge Miscellanies for 1733. Sold by J. Penn, price 6d.

13. An Epistle to a Friend on Rural Felicity. Printed for J. Wilford, price 1s.

14. The Manners of the Age, in thirteen moral Satires, written with a Design to expose the vicious and irregular Conduct of both Sexes in the various Pursuits of Life. Printed for J. Batley, price 5s. 6d.

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N. B. The Books which are printed in Numbers (as have been already frequently mentioned) continue to be publish'd as usual; to which may be added, *Burket's* Exposition of the New Testament, which is begun to be publish'd weekly at five Sheets for 6d.

*This Day is publish'd,*

THE present State of the Republick of Letters, for the Month of *December*, 1733. which finishes the 12th Volume, with an Index to the same. Printed for *W. Innys*, and *R. Manby*, at the West End of *St. Paul's*.

N. B. This Work is published monthly, and designed chiefly for the Use of such Gentlemen as live in the Country, and have not an Opportunity of seeing the new Books that are published; it contains not only an Account of what new Books are printed as well as printing, both at home and abroad, but Extracts from the most curious of them, together with several Dissertations on various Subjects.

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